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KENTUCKY STATE CONVENTION.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

MR. R. SUTTON, CHIEF REPORTER.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1849.

[Proceedings Continued.]

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. CLARKE offered the following as a sub-

that gentleman might know, before he commenced his remarks, that such a proposition would be offered, and be able to apply his observations to it, if he should deem it necessary.

Norman conquest, down to the year 1838.

In 1838—I think it was—the celebrated "reform bill," of Lord Grey, was introduced in the British parliament, mainly to get rid of that in-

which may hereafter be incorporated, in this commonwealth, and to which a senator or senators may be allotted, shall not together, under any future apportionment, be entitled to more than one-fourth of the whole number of senators to which said cities would be entitled, shall exceed one-said cities would be entitled, shall not together, under any future apportionment, be entitled to more than one-fourth of the whole number of senators to which said cities would be entitled, shall exceed one-said cities were under ministerial control, and old serve under ministerial control, a fourth of the whole number of senators for the whole state, the legislature shall apportion the every one of his constituents to a dinner-party one-fourth of the whole number of senators among the cities entitled, according to some just and equitable mode of apportionment: And, provided, That no city shall ever be entitled to

more than two senators."

Mr. PRESTON. I had not anticipated sir, fully, the debate which has sprung up on this many states, particularly on the Atlantic border.

other city, the same representative rights that are accorded to every other portion of the state. In holders," &c. This, the original feature, under which I intend to place the principle of representation, I shall find it necessary briefly to recur to them. The amendments that have been offered this morning, are to me, matter of some ple that numbers shall be the basis of representation. She has adopted fully the Kentucky nes is a little mischevious with his young friends, and who although he seemed to accord rith me fully on Saturday, now tells me, that in relation to the rights of cities to be represented -to use his own language-" he feels smartly bothered." The amendment that was proposed by the gentleman from Simpson, is also singular. He seems desirous to create a division or make a partnership between the gentleman from Madpartnership between the gentleman from alaction and myself, in regard to the importation of slaves into this state. I frankly admit that I am afraid of such an alliance. I am fearful it will be what the civilians call "societas leonina," I am fearful it arrand or such an annance. I am learner it runs thus:
will be what the civilians call "societas leonina,"
a liou's partnership, in which the gentleman from Madison would get the lion's share. Out of ulated and ascertained by the number of qualiregard therefore to me, I hope he will not press it. The amendment violates also a part of the legislative report—a report which I suppose will receive the gentleman's able assistance and support, inasmuch as he is the chairman of the committee. He introduces a feature here, declaring in the thirty fourth section "that no law enacted by the general assembly, shall embrace more than one object, and that shall be embraced in the title."

To her eternal honor, be it said, she was the first to promulge it.

This is the principle that Kentucky has established. This is the ground she occupies, and I want those who seek to curtail the rights of suffrage in this state, to come up fairly, and point out the necessity for making an exception. I have alluded to the evils of the borough system.

proposition. I will ask him therefore to reflect for a moment, upon the propriety of withdraw-ing his amendment, and allowing us to consider, unperplexed, the section in the report; as I constitutions, a property qualification still exthink we ought not to set so bad an example to its. No mar, until he shall have paid his taxes, subsequent legislatures, as to infringe the rule or possetses some freehold qualification, is these facts as preliminary to the observations I tenable ground, and it is, that the mean to make in reference to the subject gene-qualification required of a man here, except that he shall be a free white male citizen of the state

The amendment of the gentleman from of Kentucky.

Now, sir, gentlemen tell us that it is necessary Daviess does not propose that any city in the state shall never have the right of sending more than one fourth of the representation, but that all the cities of the state, collectively, shall not.

Mr. PRESTON. I do not know that I can occupy that ground. I came here only claiming that the people of the cities shall not be ostracised, and claiming equal and just privileges with our rural brethren. I ask therefore, that no stigma shall be placed on our brow, that no act of disfranchisement in any shape, shall be exercised by this convention towards us, while no such restriction is decreed in reference to the population of other portions of the state.

There is the same moral obligation to act to-15 00 wards us upon the true principles of justice, and there is no reason why we should be placed in a position different from that which the free population of the counties occupy. I ask this house, before they cripple us by imposing unjust conditions and qualifications upon our right of representation, to listen calmly, and decide justly.

decide justly.

The territory of Kentucky is one-fourth as great as that of France. Under the blessings of free institutions, we, in common with our common country, are advancing with unparrallelled progress, in wealth and population. We have peculiar institutions. In some parts of the country white labor, in other parts slavery. But the whole great confederacy moves onward with uninterrupted prosperity,

"Like the Pontic Sea, Whose icy current and compulsive course Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but flows right on To the Propontic, and the Hellespont."

Every day we develope and demonstrate new The convention then resolved itself into com-mittee of the whole, Mr. MERIWETHER in the us what we are, the model republic of the world. chair, and resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on the legislative department.

The pending question was on the amendment submitted by the gentleman from Franklin, (Mr. submitted by the gentlem France is studded with populous cities and villages. So in time, cities and villages will spring stitute, viz: to strike out all after the word up in this country, to become the abode of it the," in the first line, and insert the following: SEC. 5. The "general assembly shall divide the several counties of this commonwealth into convenient precincts, or may delegate the power to do so to such county authorities as they may, by law, provide. And elections for representatives for the several counties, shall be held

with the places of holding their respective courts and at the places of holding their respective courts and at the several election precinets into which the counties may be divided: Provided, That when it shall appear to the general assembly that any city or town hath a number of qualified voters equal to the ratio then fixed, such city or town shall be invested with the privilege of a separate representation, in either or both houses of the general assembly; which shall be retained so long as such city or town shall contain a number of qualified voters equal to the ratio which may be fixed by law: Provided, I hat no city or town, together with the county in which such city or town may be situate, shall, at any time, be entitled to more than two senators; and thereafter, elections for the county in which such city or town is situated, shall not be held therein; but such city or town shall not be held therein; but such city or town shall not be held therein; but such city or town shall not be held therein; but such city or town is situated, shall not be held therein; but such city or town is situated, shall not be held therein; but such city or town is situated, shall not be held therein; but such city or town is situated, shall not be held therein; but such city or town is situated, shall not be held therein; but such city or town is situated, shall not be held therein; but such city or town is situated, shall not be held therein; but such city or town is situated, shall not be held therein; but such city or town is situated, shall not be held therein; but such city or town is situated, shall not be held therein; but such city or town is situated. That no city or town is constituted, shall not be held therein; but such city or town is constituted, shall not be held therein; but such city or town is constituted, shall not be held therein; but such city or town is constituted, shall not be held therein; but such city or town is constituted, shall not be held therein; but such city or town is constituted. The such

it, if he should deem it necessary.

The secretary read the amendment as follows, for the information of the convention:

"Provided, That the cities unincorporated, or which may hereafter be incorporated, in this two or three hundred thousand souls, had but a

fully, the debate which has sprung up on this question.

At a late hour on Saturday last, when the discussion closed, I had made some few remarks in regard to what I conceived to be the true principle upon which representation was founded. I had imagined up to the time when the gentleman from Madison made his speech, that there would be but little resistance in this convention, to affording to Louisville, or to any

"There shall be annually elected by the free as much as it was at a late hour that I made those remarks, and as they are the basis upon "every free male citizen, excepting paupers," &c. This, the original leader, and the popular demand, was altered in 1821, so that were acmitted to the right of suffrage.

New York, under her new constitution, has one what? She has declared the broad princidoctrine: this was not the case when our common

confederacy was formed. In regard to Kentucky, the last of the old thirteen states-if you may so call her-the eldest born child of the new thirty-if you so choose to style her-What principle does she set out tainly that this great truth ever emanated from a constitutional body. The sixth section of the constitution declares, that representation shall be equal and uniform, in this commonwealth

embraced in the title."

It is a principle in legislation that receives my assent, but he has transgressed it in bringing up the "importation act" of negroes, in other words the act of 1833, in the final part of his proposition. I will ask him therefore to reflect ated the principle here. In the state of Virginia, Massachusetts, and others, under their present

established by ourselves. I merely mention lewed to vote. I want to occupy a broad and

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, NOVEMBER 14, 1849.

while New York has no more. He must be confident of a credulous audience who would urge, with any degree of gravity, this as a reason.

Why has Deleware two senators, and New York but two? It was because the states were sovereign that came into the compact, and the states are the ways are the senators are the ways a senators are the representatives of those sover-eignties. The larger states had the same rights is too small an estimate. This then will make a

entleman seems to have entertained as violent admiration of Cincinnati, forty days ago, as

periods of making the enumeration before mentioned, be fixed by the legislature, and apportioned among the several counties, or districts that representation is based on population. that representation is based on population.

Now, I have taken the population. Some inhabitants of the age of twenty one years in each, and shall never be less than one third, nor more than one half of the number of representation is based on population.

Now, I have taken the population. Some inhabitants of the age of ville to compare them with other portions of the state. The counties of Hickman, Ballard, and

ence exists that the gentleman has appealed to, in the hope of procuring the strength of numbers in this house, and of overruling a right, by appealing to the passions and feelings of classes while they pay \$26,000 a year taxes, she pays and interests. Louisiana is similarly situated; \$43,000, or nearly twice as much as the three she has the city of New Orleans, containing combined. And yet it is asserted upon this floor, above one hundred thousand inhabitants, and a population of three hundred and fifty thousand three average districts—in point of wealth and

hears, of the first, are the winter cottages of the negroes, clustered together on the plantations of their owners. You will find a village of five hundred souls, all belonging to a single Louisian representation there.

The citizens of Louisville have always been as ready to give their services to the state, as the representation, in the edict that is to go forth sition arrived, stating that General was in danger at Palo Alto, a regiment, the he right. If it be denied, or if it be qualified, miles from their city. This exhibited a rapidity t shall be denied or qualified against our report and I demand at your hands, dele-

state, that they are to be the subjects of political izens. to which he arisedes. He has elequently advo-cated the law of 1833 and those sentiments upon this floor; but he has changed his position, so rapidly that you would now think him the most earnest against the abolition movement in this

state. I must call the attention of the gentleman to his own remarks, recorded in the debates, and commend the chalice to his own lips.

After considering what is the curse our slaves impose on us, after proving to us by a specious which the gentleman contemptuously speaks,

eignties. The larger states had the same rights of sovereignty as the smaller; the smaller as the larger. But do gentlemen say that the counties in the state stand upon the same footing as a sovereign power. I would ask the gentleman from Madison if he would askent that counties irrespective of population shall be represented in the senate. Does the constitution of Kentucky regard counties as sovereign. In the twelfth section it says, "and where two or more counties compose a district, they shall be adjoining."

That is, it orders the joining of two or more counties together, for the purpose of representation, when circumstances require, and it seems the framers of the constitution of 1799, at least, had no idea of regarding the counties as being seperate and independent sovereignties. The thing is absurd in itself. There is no parallel, or at least the parallel has no force in it.

I have claimed only, that this fifth section shall give a representative right to the cities in the state stand upon the same footing as a sovereignt as the state stand upon the same footing as sovereign to desire the same rights of two millions left."

The gentleman now, with singular consistent. The said in substance in his speech of Saturday. "Where are those handsome, flat nosed negroes that were once to be found in Covington? They are all gone. They have been expelled by a wretched race, which has come in and taken their position, and now occupy the place they once did, that race that intends hereafter to destroy the value of slave property in Kentucky, than every emacipationist that ever lived in Covington or figure and only that it is the larger. They have never entertained a doubt on that point.

I will take the trouble to show to those who he has a horror of Louisville, and the other cities of Kentucky, at this hour. Let us look at the constitution of Ohio.

"The number of senators shall, at the several admitted, though it was asserted in the period

the number of representatives."

Do you find there a regulation that Cincinnatishall not have a senator, or is there any such provision, as that all the cities of the state shall about two millions and a half—paying \$4,018 30 provision, as that all the cities of the state shall not have more than one foruth part of the representation? Ohio has been depreciated and condemned on this floor, for its illiberality on a certain question. Ohio at least has not proscribed her cities, nor her citizens.

Let us go to the state of Massachusetts, another state that has large and populous cities in her borders. Boston has in the senate a full representation. We come next to the state of New York, which contains the most populous city of rial district, contain taxable property valued at \$11,704,942, yielding taxable property valued at \$11,704,943, yielding taxable property valued at \$11,704,943, yielding taxable property valued at \$11,704,942, yield York, which contains the most populous city of the union. What does the constitution of the state of New York say?

"That each senate district shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabinearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants," etc.

The city of New York is not proscribed, nor deprived by rural jealousy, of her fair representation, according to population, both in the senate and house of representatives. New York therefore gives the same right—she does not proscribe her cities. Ohio does not—Massachusetts does not.

Nowsir, in the state of Louisiana, the same influence exists that the gentleman has appealed to. in the state and city conjoined. The city contains one-half the white population of the state. resentative in the senate, while those other distributions. But Louisville, in population, does not form tricts have three. Why, if property and taxamore than the twentieth, or the twenty-fifth part tion was the basis of representation, according of Kentucky. Yet, we are to have these imaginary dangers which are to flow from allowing to Louisville a fair representation, pressed upon return. Louisville and left and left are to wish to us, in order to perpetrate an act of gross injus- tled to six senators. And if population be the us, in order to perpetrate an act of gross injustice and wrong. We would, if our demands were allowed, now have a representation of but one-thirty-third in the lower house, and one-thirty-eighth in the upper. How will that effect the state? The fear is idle.

In Louisiana the planters have become the basis of a splendid aristocracy. The best villages that you can see, from Point Coupee to New Orleans, on the river, are the white cottages of the perveys clustered together on the plantations of a fair proportion in the lower house is because we provided together on the plantations of a fair proportion in the lower house is because we not ostracised in our representation there.

ana planter. The merchant and the lawyer citizens of any other portion of the common there form the second class. All the important wealth. They have ever been among the fore offices, state and federal, are filled by the planters. They find themselves in a position to be able to prescribe terms, by which they retain the aristocratic features of a representation based and federal and offices. They find themselves in a position to be call to arms! that was not promptly responded to by them. The gentleman talks of our adopted citizens as if they were the out-casts of the somewhat on territory. There, then, is the cause of the exception to the rule. Yet New Orleans is allowed one-eighth of the senate, and one-tenth of the house. In Kentucky, all the privilege we can obtain for the population of a city, such as Louisville, is that she shall have one us; and with musket in haud, in a series of batsenator out of thirty-eight, and three represents tives out of one hundred. Are we to fall below the cities of Ohio, which are represented in the senate according to the number of people they contain? Are we to fall below the cities of Mason the American arms. Louisville, with one sachusetts, New York, Maryland, and Virginia? Or, are we to go far beyond Louisiana, in that aristocratic feature, and cripple our cities in their three days from the time the letter of requinounce it here, as a violation of the right of suf-frage. We have no terms to make—we claim Taylor at Brazos, two thousand five hundred

monstrance; and I demand at your hands, delegates, the rights which justice should accord.

We have not only been menaced with an out-Madison are tinctured with nativism. He thinks rage of our rights, but we have been insulted, in common with our sister counties of the northern suffrage, in order to shield us against the evils border on the Ohio river. If our rights are de-nied to us, let it be so. If they are qualified, this influx of foreign population in our border let it be so. It is against the best defence that counties on the Ohio river? It has brought to I could interpose, and notwithstanding my fee-If you are determined that the agriculture, and is developing new means agricultural classes shall tyrannize over the creasing our national wealth. It would be in manufacturing classes—if you thrust them to teresting to enquire what effect this concentra-the earth, be it so. But never say it was done without remonstrance against the injustice, tion, has produced upon American industry, rainst the wrong.

The gentleman from Madison says, that this American ingenuity. It has produced an extrainiquitous movement is necessary to protect the agricultural, to the exclusion of the manufacturing interests. I now ask this house, if they will solemnly assert, that the manufacturing interests of Kentucky are to be proscribed? Have compared to the country of Madison? I do not say this in disparagement of Madison. Covington, Newport, Louisville, Paducah, have I love and respect the people of my native state, those cities and counties along the river, so but I deem it necessary and right to make these wronged and degraded and impoverished the remarks, in justice to our naturalized fellow cit-

roscription? The gentleman seems to feel a vine-dressers have come from France, from the banks of the Rhine, and the Moselle, and from the tributaries of that great river until it In one sweeping charge he declared enters the gorges of the mountains of the Ty we are all teeming with abolitionism. He de-nounces the city of Louisville in particular, as if the grape in the valley of the Ohio. They have e did not entertain many of the sentiments, come from the banks of the Loire and the Gawhich are esteemed characteristic of that party, to which he alludes. He has eloquently advountil we have found new branches of industry

seperate and independent sovereignties. The thing is absurd in itself. There is no parallel, or at least the parallel has no force in it.

I have claimed only, that this fifth section shall give a representative right to the cities in this state, according to population; such as has been accorded to cities in other states. The city of Cincinnati, opposite to us, was at one time the special object of the gentleman's laudation, at another of his execrations. In the remarkable specth that he delivered here, in the early part of the session of this convention, and which will be found in the record of its debates, the

you should so arrange matters as to create two and other parts of the state without a share of the classes in this state with different privious the representation of the senate, and every man leges. It is important that all should be free, or if slavery is planted here by necessity, that none but slaves should be disfranchised. Create no white class that shall be deprived of the privilege of freemen—make no pariahs of society. God forefend that such a class should ever exist in Kentucky. I for one hope never to live to see the day. I do not believe the people will ever tolerate it.

I have shown what taxation is imposed on the river counties. The city of Covington already has a population of 12,000—Newport a population of 7,000. The city of Maysville, if the contemplated railroad be constructed, will rapidly advance in population. Foreign population will naturally be attracted to these points, and I do not believe there is any reason why enjoyment of the right of suffrage and equal representation. If it is insisted that it is necessary to protect the state on this ground, the argument is not tenable. The gentleman alleges that there is a peculiar similarity between the counties of a state and the states of this confederacy. The resemblance does not hold, for the counties are not sovereign, and you propose to unite them for the purposes of repre-

I have shown that we pay one-tenth part of all the public revenue of the state, and that we have only a thirty-eighth part of the representation. I believe that a full consideration on the part of And all this is asked in defence of the gentle-I believe that a full consideration on the part of this house, will induce them to accord to us the right which, by a technical construction of the constitution, has heretofore been denied. If, however, the construction was right, I claim that upon every principle of right and justice, sir, there are aristocracies different from mu-

nicipal aristocracies—there is an aristocracy of wealth, as well in the county represented by the gentleman, as in the city which I have the honor to represent. There are fewer men of capital in Louisville in proportion than in the county of Fayette. There is less aggregated money capital

Fayette. There is less aggregated money capital than there is in Madison.

We are about to form a constitution, and we are about to form it, as I believe, upon broad and just principles; but I tell you, as I tell this house, that if they do us this toul, this inexpiable wrong—a wrong that we have not the strength to remedy—the people of this state will not, when appealed to out this subject, sanction that led to on this subj njustice. I know them, and I trust them imdicitly. They will, if we go to them with such constitution in our hands, they will exclaim, n the language of Macbeth, deluded by the hollow promises of the we'ird woman of the heath;

"And be the e juggling fiends no more believed, That palter with us in a double sense, And keep the word of promise to the ear. But break it to the hope."

We shall have the word of promise broken to stigmatized, and refused her just share of repreentation in the senate of the state.

I have thrown out these remarks for the con-ideration of the house. I do not believe this convention will be unjust—I will never believe it until it occurs. I know well the people of Kentucky are brave, generous, and magnanimous and that the delegate on this floor, who attempts to deny us equal justice, when he presents him-self again before his constituents, is sure to

Mr. ROOT. I have but few remarks to sub mit, and I should not have risen at all, in my present state of health, had it not been that on Saturday my particular section of country was pointed out and proscribed by the remarks of the gentleman from Madison. I was led to suppose, on a former occasion, that the gentleman from Madison intended to pursue a more magnanimous course. Upon the subject of the law of 1833 I stood by him to a certain extent, as far as I could go, but he a little out Heroded Herod upon that subject. And I had supposed from the position he then took, that his darling institution of slavery was not to be brought up here by himself, at all events, as the great turning point upon which he expected to proscribe free white citizens of this commonwealth He on that occasion denounced the institution of slavery as one upon which lay the finger of God, snavery as one upon which lay the inger of God, and whom God had condemned, would certainly wither and perish away. But he seems to have slept and dreamed upon the subject, and after having then made one of the most denunciatory speeches ever heard in any hall against that institution, and picturing it as a blasting blight on this commonwealth, he is now prepared to cast an eye about, and because he sees the growing importance of certain towns and cities in this commonwealth, to violate the great princi ples of our former constitution. To violate tha principle which was acted on in 1798, that rinciple which Kentucky is celebrated for establishing, the principle of representation proportion to population. He is prepared in this nineteenth century, in the year 1849, after all the lights of science, after all the experience in government, and after every thing that has developed to elevate the human intellect is prepared to maintain the doctrine that repre tion, but that the state ought to be marked out with an eve of wisdom in relation to a singl institution. Here is the principle, and the get teman in his seeming desire to avoid the cons Here is the principle, and the gen quences of his speech on a former occasion, i w willing to take the other extreme horn of the dilemma, and become the very prince of the pro-slavery men in this house. Sir. I do not un-Madison, and I hope he will take some occasion to show it to this house. He proposes to apply the principle of representation on population to every part of the state except that along the Ohio river. The Ohio river, the overflowing popula-tion of Louisville, and the increasing population of Kenton and Campbell, and the wealth and prosperity along the northern fron-tier seem to haunt his imagination, and he is

that Delaware has two senators in congress, calculation that slaves were worth less than has manifested the same desire for agricultural; the prejudices, the low prejudices, if any such has manifested the same desire for agricultural improvement. A gentleman of my acquaint ance, upon ten acres of ground, raised, this year, grapes enough to make from one thousand five hundred to one thousand seven hundred gallons of wine, which are already contracted for at \$125 per gallon. Yet he would never have done this, had not this culture been introduced by foreigners. Would it be just to withhold from that already contracted for at \$125 per gallon. Yet he would never have done this, had not this culture been introduced by foreigners. Would it be just to withhold from that already contracted for at \$125 per gallon. Yet he would never have done this, had not this culture been introduced by foreigners. Would it be just to withhold from that ers. Would it be just to withhold from that class of our citizens an equal participation in the right of suffrage? It would be equally unwise and unjust. The temper of the people will not bear it.

The gentleman seems to think that the institution of slavery is to rest upon the exclusion of foreigners. He says if we allow foreigners to vote, it will have the effect of destroying that institution. I tell him that that is not the way to remedy the evil, if evil exists. Let him declare that foreigners shall not vote, and he will produce perpetual agitation and eternal diswill produce perpetual agitation and eternal dis-satisfaction. Will you impose burdens on them, and yet refuse them the right of suffrage? I can Sir, let it go forth from the halls of this house tell him, if he thinks by this sort of legislation that you have made flesh of one and fish of an-

> constitution you have made.
>
> Sir, it is not expedient, in my opinion, that
>
> house of representatives of the state—that they are to be taxed by the member from Madison of them is against you. And so they justly should be. I had thought that one of the prinshould be. I had thought that one of the principles that kindled up the fires of the American revolution was that men should be fully represented in the bodies that dared to lay taxes upon them. It was the principle that threw the teas overboard in Boston harbor—that fired the first gun at Lexington—that produced the first gun at Lexington—that produced the terrible struggle at Bunker Hill, and that wound up the contest in a flood of glory at the last great struggle at Yorktown. All this was in defence of these principles of universal representation wherever the rights of taxation extended. And, sir, if this darling institution that haunts the imagination of the gentleman from Madison cannot be sustained short of denying a just and cannot be sustained short of denying a just and full representation to every part of the commonwealth, and without disfranchising a part of the citizens and voting population of the state of Kentucky, I say let it perish. If the whites are indeed at last to become the very slaves in protection of the gentleman's darling institution I say let it perish. Six yield but the point tion, I say let it perish. Sir, yield but the point that to defend this institution it is necessary to cut off representation entirely from those counties in the one house, and they will then ask to deprive them of representation in the other, and at last to disfranchise them altogether—and still retain the right to tax and govern themman's darling institution, that but forty days ago he said God's finger was weighing heavily upon. And if God's finger is upon it, in the name of God will it not perish? Will the puny or the powerful arm of the gentleman from Madison be able to sustain an institution that God has declared shall wither and perish away. Sir, he proposes to make Campbell and Kenton and Louisville the scape goat for all his sins. He proposes to expiate upon that section of country the sins he may have committed by saying that the finger of God was upon his darling institu-

> > those from the state who might be willing to immigrate here to proscribe and disfranchise northern men, the descendants of those brave fathers, who were at the very head and front of war-they who were magna pars fuit in striking out this glorious system of American libertyand all for what? Because forsooth, the time will come, he thinks, when he will be unable to sustain his darling institution, and when a ma-jority of the voters in the commonwealth will be mediate emancipationist, or an abolitionist, and aithough my county stands unanimously with me upon all these subjects, I for one, look forward to the hour, and I hope in God that the our will come, when the slaveholder and every wealth, may say to the sons of Africa, we are now prepared to transplant you to your native soil. Sir, the finger of God is on the institu-tion. Although I believe that the negroes of this onwealth, and most of the states will final be driven quietly and prudently out-yet, I believe that the hour is coming in some part of the world, either here or elsewhere, when Ethiopia shall indeed stetch forth her hands to Godwhen the arm of the oppressor shall be broken, and the oppressed shall go free. And the gen-tleman with all his proscription of the white population and his denying them the right of representation, cannot stay that hour one solitanarters as the representative of an abolitition istrict. Sir, we have not half the abolitionism and emancipationism in my county, that there is in the gentleman's and in Fayette, and most of the interior counties of the state. So little not fifty in the whole county agitated it in the slightest degree. And yet as prudent men, as men with some little forecast, they apprehend that every institution of man-and slavery is an nstitution of man-must waste and perish and wither away. I was somewhat amused at my learned friend from Boyle, (Mr. Talbott,) the other day, when he undertook to prove from the Old Testament writing, that slavery was indeed a divine institution, blessed from on High—that at deserved the warmest protection of all good people everywhere—and that it was a blessing both to the master and the slave. And his display of his knowledge of scripture reminded me something of a man who was once talking volubly on the same subject to another a little more ignorant on the subject, and I was almost induced to look up and say to the gentleman from Boyle in the words of the ignorant man's

reply—"did you write the scriptures." From what I have read of the Old Testament, I certainly understand that in the very passages the entleman from Boyle quoted, slavery lenounced as a curse. "Cursed be Caanan, a servant of servants shall he be." It was denounced as a curse upon the African race generally, and if the gentleman will take the pains to read the Old Testament scriptures. he will find that wherever a curse is pronounced on a people or a nation, the very hand that carries out the curse of high Heaven is itself accursed. Look when the children of Israel were carried into Babylon in captivity, and were held there in Babylon in captivity, and were not and servitude and slavery. It was the decree of God himself, and in his own good time Darius the Mede came thundering at the Babylonish gates, and in one night the king and all his ordly courtiers perished. This was their punishment for having done injustice to the chil-dren of Israel, and making them captives, and violating the holy sanctuary of God. Old Testament writings it will be found that willing to make himself popular by yielding to the very hand which carries out the curse is itLogunder

end. The great principle that the people shall be represented in proportion to the popula-tion of the state, must now be stricken down, because, as the gentleman says, who can look forward and not see that the hour is soon coming when the strip of territory, bordering on the Ohio for ten iniles in width, will contain the majority of that population? For that reason he will sacrifice that principle to policy, to Madison county, and the peculiar interests with which he is identified. I am for doing justice to every part of the commonwealth. I wish the farming interest to be fully, fairly, and ably represented. The farming interest of the state is its great interest, nor do I believe that there is the slightest danger that any other interest will ever trample over it. I believe that if the whole strength of the commonwealth was now in the hands of the citizens of Louisville, and they had now a majority on this floor, that the farming interest would have little or nothing to fear from their action. Since this state has been in existence, the farmers of this commonwealth have almost entirely been represented in the state of the state If that was the only true principle, the south would now be crouching and submissive to the north, or be obliged to throw herself into a reby the lawyer interest of the commonwealth, and yet I am bold and proud to affirm that the farming interest has been just as well represented as though the farmers came here personally themselves. It was not therefore that particular interests shall be represented, it is that men of sense, of experience, of enlightened views, and of sound policy, shall be sent here, and if they all come from one corner of the state, I apprehend no man would ever prove so recreant his own interest, as to violate any of the great principles that operate to secure the best interests of the farmer.

But I rise only to express my views, and I have nearly done. I am happy, and I feel proud that my town, which is Newport, in Campbell county, well may haunt the gentle-man from Madison's imagination. Notwithstanding his phillipies against my particular section of country, and his envy of our growth, our wealth, our prosperity, and our supposed future importance, yet I apprehend that in the sound sense of the delegaies here assembled, the combined wisdom of the state, will not per-

greatest ingenuity possible, in withdrawing the minds of those who listened to him from the subject under debate. Sir, if he touched it in one point, I am at a loss to know what point it was, He has followed the usual course of able advo cates, in advocating any cause not strong in itself, in withdrawing the minds of those who are to act, from the subject under debate, by casting a delusive and illusive vail over the whole, which will withdraw them from the consideration of that upon which they have to determine. I have listened also with delight to the gentleman from Louisville, (Mr. Preston,) and when he has confined himself to the facts which operate upon this subject, when he has not drawn upon his fancy and gone off to other subjects that have no connection with it, I have also been delighted. But when he has brought arguments and statistics to bear on the subject, instead of strengthening his cause, they are calculated to produce alarm, and to show the dangers that are to be apprehended from its success. tleman from Louisville shows conclusively that they are building up in his section of the state, an overweening power that is to exercise a great influence upon the state. He shows that there is a population pouring in and increasing there now, in an unparalleled degree, over all the other por-tions of the state. He shows that there is a power increasing there, which in connection with the increasing power of the surrounding districts, will be sufficient to carry almost any proposi-tion that Louisville may desire to have carried, in order to promote her own interests. What is the subject under debate here? It is not one that is to call forth those loud denunciations, as if it was an atrocious position that the gentle man from Madison has assumed. Why, sir, if any one was to come in here, and not know what was the subject under debate, they would at once deem that he had been advocating a proposition here that was sufficient to draw upon his head the denunciation of all good and just men. Is there any thing atrocious in this principle he has been ntending for? If there is, those who engrafted it upon our present constitution, under which we have been living for the last fifty years, are entitled to a portion of that denunciation .-Those pure and enlightened patriots, who, acting for posterity, and they did so act when they gave us a constitution under which we have lived and prospered, and whose memory we now almost ize,-those men, I say, if the gentleman from Madison, who was the first to speak on this subject, is entitled to all this denunciation, are at entitled to their share of the abuse. It is

where minorities may be crushed. The gentle-man himself, the young soldier who girded on his sword, and went forth to avenge his country and vindicate her honor, would be one of the first to step forward and resist the abrogation of

that principle. It is founded on a different principle from what he has assumed it to be. It

not that one sovereign shall be protected against another, but that the rights of the minority may

e protected against the encroachment of the rity. Look at the southern states, and se

the helpless position they now occupy in relation to the rest of the Union. Sir, this institution we have come here to protect, and that we are

seeking to perpetuate to posterity, would be swept off as with a besom of destruction from eve

y part of this continent, if this was so. And stil gentleman will come forward and tell us that

this representation exclusively on population i

croachments of the majority upon the minority

ellious, or revolutionary attitude against the alance of the Union, and scenes of riot and

bloodshed, and universal massacre ensue. And et the gentleman will come forward and tell us hat when applied to our own state, this princi-

ple is an atrocious one. Carry out his argument, and it will not bear investigation. What has he ever been contending for but that the senate is the saviour of the Union? He, like all others has been contending for the extension of the

area of slavery to keep up the balance of power,

and let the great balance wheel of this government roll on without a jostle. Well, how does apply to us, we find that within a few years, on

oting population has sprung up from 133,000, 5 155,000 voters. Where does this immense acrease come from? It is not in the interior, or

the southern borders, or in the mountain intry. Where is it? Why the great increase

s here, upon the northern frontier, bordering ipon the free states, and into which this foreign

opulation is now pouring. It is not a native acrease, it is an extensive foreign increase

ommonweaith, with her iron arms. Louisville doing. She is building her rail roads

keep up her prosperity, to extend her influnce, and to support her people. She is seeking o spread her influence all through the state.

Here is a rail road extending to Lexington, and

others are perhaps in contemplation, and she is indeed extending forth her arms for the purpose

of grasping the whole state. Sir, that is the influence the gentleman is here attempting to bring upon the state of Kentucky. Well, to a certain extent, I want to see it, for these public improve-

ments are a benefit to other portions of the state But I do not wish to see her influence extended

hereby, so as to control the state. I am for her

hrough the senate.
Well, how is this population made up? It

seems strange, but you can get a voting population there for almost any purpose. Look at the statistics, as presented here in the second

auditor's report, and we find that in 1847, when

perhaps a particular object was in view, there was a voting population in Louisville alone, of near 7,000. Well, in 1848, we find that it was

5,000 and something over. It is a fluctuating population, and can be increased at will, for almost any purpose. It is here to-day, and gone

to-morrow. Suppose you want to make out an apportionment bill; if the people are so dispos-

ed, you can bring in this amount of population and swell it up to any amount that me

essary to give them a powerful representation

the senate. What is the state of the interior

Kentucky? The people there are stationary

You do not find those enormous for-

Their pursuits are agricultural; and wealth and opulation, and every thing else there, is more qually distributed and divided than in the

tunes, and that extreme and abject poverty there that you do in cities; but you find property more generally diffused among the people. He says that Ohio and Massachusetts

and New York do not proscribe their cities. What is their situation? In Ohio they have gone to

the extreme in every thing, and are trying now get back to the position they formerly occupi-

d. Ohio sees the evils of her position, and is rying to get back on the old conservative ground

she once occupied. So will it be with the state of Kentucky, if she adopts this principle of

giving to these overgrown cities as much repre-sentation in the senate and lower house as their

ritimate influence on the floor of the house of sentatives, and if that body chooses to run ot and go into wild excesses on the subject of sternal improvements, as they have heretofore

I want to have a cheek upon them,

looking to the increase of population that is going on there, representation to an unlimited extent. As the gentleman from Madison well observes, take a region of some ten or twelve miles on the Ohio, that would be intimately connected and interested in common, and you will find that they constitute nearly one third, if not one half, of the voting population of the state. Give to Louisville, with a population of 190,000, as she will probably attain in a few years—give to Covington, opposite Cincinnati, which has now some 12,000, and which has broke on us like a meteor, and give her a population of 50,000—give to the city of Newport an equal number, and to Maysville her increase, and to other places theirs, and you at once give them the power to control the destinies of this state. Now, is this agricultural interest to be sacrificed—to be placed like the south, dependent on the north? It seems to me there should ent on the north? It seems to me there should be some balance preserved, and engrafted upon the constitution. I shall then be for the amendment of the gentleman from Franklin, (Mr. Lindsey,) which leaves the representation in the sensitive entire of the gentleman from Campbell (Mr. Root) has undertaken to the forther of Konton the constitution of the sensitive entire of the state ate as it is in the present constitution, and if I cannot get that, then I will go for the amendment of the gentleman from Daviess, (Mr. Triplett,) with a slight modification, and that is, to insert one instead of two senators. That seems to me to be the just basis of representation. Now, with these few remarks to the convention, such as they are, and which I believed it to be

my duty to submit, so far as I am concerned, I ubmit the question.

Mr. McHENRY. This question is, perhaps, tatives with 12.689 voters, while sixteen counties with 35,947 voters will have but sixteen representatives. They will thus lose 4525 votes, or to stand still, and never go into a territory be over two representatives. There will then be twenty four representatives to be divided among valor. twenty four representatives to be divided among the remaining fifty two counties of the state, a division which it will be impossible to make, on any thing like a perfectly equal arrangement. This proves to my mind that we cannot make representation exactly equal, according to the principle we all acknowledge to be the correct one. Was it doing then any injustice to those who were more favorably situated, because their reproduction walls." I felt pained, that when the gentleman's speech shall be reported, that we shall be obliged to make an exception to that population was more contracted, and occupied a we shall be obliged to make an exception to that

or five representatives. This would be giving to them one twentieth part of the representation of the state, and that ought to content them. I am willing to give them a fair representation, and this would be a fair mode of doing it. We see that owing to the great number of counties, and the manner in which they are situated, and the difference in their population, that it is improved to effect at a proper time, which I will a subject of savery, when the resolution of the subject of slavery, when the resolution of the subject of slavery and the distinguished gentleman from Henderson, (Mr. Dixon,) shall come up; and at least I think I shall be willing to go before the people of both countries, and the manner in which they are slavery and the subject of slavery and the the difference in their population, that it is imconcede to be the true basis of representation. When this cannot be done, should we not fix a limit, as has been suggested. This limit had better be applied to the cities where the people are concentrated, act together, and can bring their influence to bear more directly on a subject, than it is possible for an agricultural people, scattered all over the state. It is true that the interests of the cities are identified to some extent, with the interests of the balance of the

sdf accured. Slavery, so far as the bible is concerned is neither a blessing to the sistency of the seasor, if it is not rooperate as a but-necessary the most of the seasor. If it is a curse, different decrine, I should be almost properate to say with a learned decor with whore was equanited years ago, that I would be almost properate to say with a learned decror with the season of the seaso Now, you may take the interior portion of the state, and you will see the difference. Take the counties of Rockeastle, Laurel, Whitly, Knox, Harlan, and Clay, with a voting population not approaching that of the city of Louisville and the county Jefferson, and yet constituting a territory of upwards of one million of square acres. That whole region is to have perhaps but one voice upon the floor of the senate, while the city of Louisville and the county of Jefferson would have, under the present arrangement, looking to the increase of population that is going on there, representation to an unlimited expense.

speak for the county of Kenton, the constituency epresent, in the manner which he has, I should

Mr. ROOT. I spoke of Kenton in connection with Campbell, and only so far as others had connected them.

Mr. STEVENSON. I am glad to hear the explanation of the gentleman, but he certainly said that Kenton and Campbell were to be made the scape-goats, and he gave an expression of feeling in a manner which every member on this floor must have understood as intended to indispecially, our prosperity, and our supposed target in the saund sense of the designess here assembles, and agree of the designess here assembles, and agree of the designess here assembles, and the sentence of the designess of the designes of the designess of the designes of the designe one of the most important that has or will come floor must have understood as intended to indi-before this convention. It embraces the whole cate the feeling of the northern section of the According to this mode of apportionment six counties having an aggregate of 23,974 voters, are entitled to sixteen representatives at a ratio of 1498, while six other counties having only of 1498, while six other counties having only 13,911 voters are entitled to twelve representatives, at a rato of 1159. And twenty eight other counties having 51,987 voters have only twenty eight representatives at a ratio of 1856, thus showing in those twenty eight counties a loss of 9371 votes or six representatives and over. There are thirty three counties with thirty three representatives, at a ratio of 1233 voters, and the other twenty seven counties will have fourteen representatives, and they will we live in sight of each other, and I know I may say emphatically from my own experience, that he does not speak the sentiments of a large portion of Campbell, when he says that slavery is a sin, and that he would rip out the leaf of his Bible if it dared to uphold it. There are slave-holders and pro-slavery men in Kenton, who have fourteen representatives, and they will compare with any in this convention, and I have to be thrown together as best they may to think the gentleman casts an aspersion upon get them, but it cannot be done at all upon perfect terms of equality. This estimate is made with reference to the number of one hundred representatives, for which the ratio at present is 1522. But if we should fix the number of representatives, and that is the record of our proceedings. The gentleman's speech will be taken as a text by the abolitionists, and when sentatives at seventy five, the inequality would the South is fighting for her rights in a national be still greater, if possible. Two counties, Jefferson and Kenton, will then have six representational halls and say that while they leave the poor boon to the southern states. of controlling slavery within their limits, that they are forever longing to the Union, and won by their joint That the text of one of the members of

> population was more contracted, and occupied a smaller territory, to fix some limit upon the fact in his person.
>
> I repeat, I had not intended to participate in this discussion, but as the gentleman may be this discussion, but as the gentleman may be the senate?
>
> I shall go for the amendment giving to the city that may be entitled to a representative in the senate, a separate representative, but I would have the number limited. No city or county in the state should ever have more than one senator or five representatives. This would be giving to them one twentist part of the representation. I hope to have an opportunity to break a lance with my friend on the subject of slavery, when the resolution of the

> possible to do equal justice upon what we all propose to offer at a proper time, which I will concede to be the true basis of representation. read. It is to be inserted after the word "in,"

hatton for the not wontited power the representatives to the house of report of the methods to the senate. Give them five representatives and one senator, and stop them are the senator of the methods of the method will be a senator of making any remarks, but as I am any, I will make a single state of the tree for the purpose of making any remarks, but as I am any, I will make a single will, and in such very fine taste and style the said to be presented in the state of Kentucky, I is the garman of Kentucky is the state of Kentucky, I is the garman of Kentucky is the state of Kentucky, I is the garman of the state of Kentucky, I is the garman of the state of Kentucky, I is the garman of the state of Kentucky, I is the garman of the state of Kentucky, I is the garman of the state of Kentucky, I is the garman of the state of Kentucky, I is the garman of the state of Kentucky is the state of Kentucky, I is the garman of the state of Kentucky, I is the garman of the state of Kentucky is

only shows that my fears are well founded when one of the ablest men in Kentucky had to take the stump, or his antagonist, who was four the manipation, might have carried the whole county. It was fortunate that gentleman was there, and fortunate he had some good old Virginia feeling. I, too, have some of that feeling. I am no Yankee, no anti-slavery man. I would not give one good, stout, hearty Kentucky ever had any reason—any just reason—to be jealous of any of the cities in the state, large or small? And is she likely ever to have? Are they less public spirited—less desirous of ensistiutions? The city of Louisville established the first public schools where all went and recived an education without charge except feeling. I am no Yankee, no anti-slavery man. I would not give one good, stout, hearty Kentucky man for a dozen Cape Cod, or Passamaquaddy men; nor would I give a dozen Kentuckians for ten thousand east of the Rhine. I take they are to be tign, and make them acquainted with their the slave population. I see they are to be tion, and make them acquainted with their dlowed up. I see it, that with the Wilmot rights. She is in advance—she took the first from the stave population. I see they are to be swallowed up. I see it, that with the Wilmot proviso, the slave-holding states will be swallowed up in forty years. But, thank God, I shall be gone before that time. I may, ou some future occasion, speak further on this subject. My feelings are much like those of the gentleman from Bourbon. I pity these foreigners from my heart, but I love Kentucky and the slave-holding population; and I repeat what I said the other day, that if the whole of Europe were to other day, that if the whole of Europe were to other day, that if the whole of Europe were to other day, that if the whole of Europe were to other day, that if the whole of Europe were to other day. other day, that if the whole of Europe were to unite to crush the United States, the last gun for liberty would be fired in the slave holding states.

that the elder gentleman from Nelson has seen fit to cast a base and infamous stigma upon the gallantry of the soldiers of Louisville and Jefferson county. He says he sees on that hill no name of any citizen of Louisville. If he had a control of the east. This is a thing that may and will be a control of the east. This is a thing that may and will be a control of the east. This is a thing that may and will be a control of the east. waited till the monument which is to be erected there was completed, he would have seen the name of the gallant Clay, who fell fighting in the foremost ranks; and he would have learned vantage from this enterprise? What do they name of the gallant CLAY, who fell fighting in the foremost ranks; and he would have learned that he was a citizen of Louisville—not born

families, while their business is in Cincinnati.

They have no feelings in common with us. It work against you most fearfully and awfully. There is a jealousy against the cities. Has Ken-

people of the slave-holding states regard legislation of that time, if she had withdrawn rty as a high personal privilege, which they her assistance there would have been no turnwould die for rather than give up: and where slavery does not exist, they regard it as a political right.

The PRESIDENT. I am exceedingly sorry

senate and lower house as their constitution, and what is if? Every department of government is to be a check upon and government is to be a check upon and protestion against the other. The executive, legislative and judiciary departments, have separate and distinct duties, and separate and distinct duties and separate and distinct duties, and separate and distinct duties and separate and distinct duties, and separate and distinct duties, and separate and distinct duties, and whenever different on the titizen were distinct voluming the different on the first to one senator; such either, it is true—but a effect to entitle it to one senator; such either, it is true—but and what there, it is true—but and what there, it is true—but and there, it is true—but and whenever distinct to entitie to one the intrinct of the state. It is true that the interests of the state is population of 5,450, and an agricultural people

It is a market where you get supplies. It is ! more, it is a market for the enterprise of the state.
All that are in Louisville were not born there.
All that have trusted and confided in the city were not born there. The merchant, the man of WEDNESDAY ::: NOVEMBER 14, 1849. genius and enterprise, goes there as to a market for his genius and talents which the country does

She has her medical hall and four hundred She has her medical nair and root students, and I hope and trust she yields to those who come there an equivalent, and in the intelligence that she imparts she does no harm to the cause of liberty and equal rights. She edute the cause of liberty and equal rights, and to is emballished with a second trust she with the cause of the year. It contains one hundred pages, and to is emballished with a second trust she with the cause of the year. the cause of therry and equality true. What is embellished with 24 engravings! Think of them the same remark is equally true. What is that, ladies. there that Louisville does to cause the jealousy of different portions of the state? When danger calls her citizens fly to the rescue as soon as those of any other portion of the state. 1 do judge of the future by the past, we are very sure not say more quickly, for I do not believe it, but he will fulfil his promise. on a proper occasion, and in a proper field, I be-lieve they will meet the contingencies of battle as boldly as any other citizens, and I claim no no publication of the kind in the United States.

Louisville stands ready to show by her acts what she is willing to do to enlighten the public mind gain. Now is the time to subscribe. and sustain the pillars which sustain our gov-When we consider the principles

put such provisions in this constitution as they may choose, and they may deny to Louisville, or any other city in the commonwealth, any representation at all—any voice in it. They have got the power. Is it expedient they should exercise it? They may exercise it by violating the collection serve us, that Mr. Dixon has ever great principle of equal rights. The gentlemen do not propose, I understand, to go the whole, but half way only. They will take from the but half way only. They will take from the present generation nothing they are entitled sto, but they will disfranchise the generation to come, but they will disfranchise the generation to come, for lessen one-half, or three-fourths, or four-fifths of the political power in the commonwealth of Kentucky. Is there any thing to be more safe; here they are the proposition to an elective judiciary will be very small. The proposition commands, in our judgment, not less than eighty votes out of the new political problems of the proposition to an elective judiciary will be very small. The proposition commands, in our judgment, not convention. It is hardly be considered to the proposition to an elective judiciary will be very small. The proposition to an elective judiciary will be very small. The proposition commands, in our judgment, not convention. Are the political rights of the people to be more possible that Mr. Dixon could have expressed the safe? It is a violation of principle that shows a man is not at heart willing to allow to the balance of the community that freedom which he is community that freedom which he is community that freedom which he is compared to the community that freedom which he is converted to him by the Kentuckian. Such an opinion has certainly not been expressed in converted to him by the Kentuckian. enjoys himself. If you do these things in the in any of his speeches-and to them the Kensmall, let the temptation be equal to it, and you will do it in the great. I have no more confidence in those men that have made up their minds to invade the rights of their fellow citizens, and to them votes for the men they have lost, and which they have replaced in bullocks. I understand it, sir. And it would be just as sensiprinciple. I know the balance of the state have we at that time believed him entitled to. the power; and I know many men claiming to whice, who are contemplating this proceeding, and who are sworn upon the principle of equal County, to the Memphis Convention, has made rights and equal justice to all; and yet, because they think they can do this act with impunity, Henderson Kentuckian, in which he says: they are preparing themselves to earry their pur-pose into effect. I know it; I have seen it.

constituents those equal and political rights members of Louisiana, were for strict State that other freemen have. I can sign nothing right, South Carolina principles." we pay one tenth of the taxes of this commonwealth of Kentucky, whether they arise on the friends to join us with all their strength." borders of the Ohio, or like the great manufacturing cities that have grown up in England, shall rise in the interior, there is no danger in giving them equal rights and equal privileges.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. If the gentleman will give wzy I will move that the convention

take a recess till half past two o'clock. o'clock." It was agreed to.

(Proceedings to be continued.)

TO WATCHMAKERS AND DEALERS IN JEWELRY, CUTLERY & VARIETY GOODS.

Cincinnati, Oct. 2, 1849-5t. 83 (cha Gzette.

E. R. PERRY, Late Henry county, Ky.

HALL & CO., amission and Forwarding Merchants, and Agents Kentucky River Packet Line,

MANKE ORT.

JOHN W. FINNELL, Editor.

Mr. Godey promises that his Lady's Book for 1850, shall surpass that for 1849, and if we may

We look upon Godey's Book as inferior' to It is offered at the very low price of \$3-ten co-When it comes to the matter of education, pies for \$20, and a magnificent print in the bar-

The propositions to elect the judiciary, if we which advance a people in wealth and prosperity, the enterprise and the zeal in which she engages in them, shows that there is a patriotism in it. Is it to this that you object?

Mr. Chairman, I know the balance of the counties of this state have it within their power to the provisions in this constitution as they

to invade the rights of their fellow enizens, and stifle the voice of the people of Kentucky, than I have in the voice of the autocrat of Russia, who thinks and acts for the whole. If you do it in the voice of the whole is the voice of the autocrat countries of which we have received. It is edited by Col. B. B. Taylor, late of Ohio, and the editor thinks and acts for the whole. If you do it in one thing, let the temptation be great enough, and you will do it in another. I know gentlemen have been contemplating this project. One gentleman fixes it upon the necessity of securing their negroes. Another wants to supply that population, which they have driven to other states, in the extension of their farms, and give states, in the extension of their farms, and give honest in their political dealings as the editor of the commonwealth, we must be allowed to say that we know editors equally as fair and honest in their political dealings as the editor of honest in their political dealings as the editor of the Stateman. Its typographical appearance is very neat .- Henderson Kentuckian

ble, and no greater outrage, in my view of the subject, if they should say their bullocks should of the Statesman was formed from a somewhat sented in the legislature of Kentucky, to cursory reading of the matter of his papers, make up for the voices of the freemen congrega-ted in the cities, if there were any way of cast-ing the votes. I beg gentlemen to consider this admit, that he has not sustained the position

Mr. Eastin, a delegate from Henderson

"The Convention met at the appointed time, Well, every gentleman can reconcile it to himself in his own way. That is with him. His was no union of interests—but jealousy of the was no union of interests—but featousy of the south against the North and West. The Louisand advantages of it, may look over it, but if they shall be chary in trusting him again, when they see he can trample on their rights, as he has trampled on the rights of others, their distrust. will be manifested, and the consequences will be they advocated strongly; while Alabama, South visited on his own head, and not on mine.

Carolina, part of Mississippi, and one or two I can sign no constitution that denies to my Carolina, part of Mississippi, and one or two

which degrades and stigmatizes my constituents He proceeds to give the different resolutions as unworthy to be partners with the freemen of Kentucky in a government of freemen. I cannot ask them to take this constitution. I cannot "I again repeat that the only hope of the cititell them it is just. I shall be bound in my con- zens of Kentucky is to sustain the great eastern science, and before God, to tell them it is unjust lines of railroad from Boston, New York, Phila-—that the liberties and equal rights of freemen have been trampled upon. And why and wherefore? It has been avowed. There is just all pointing to the table lands of Ohio and the as much danger to this government if it is ruled lakes, centering at Indianapolis, branching so by acres, by millions of acres, where there are no men, or but few, a there would be if it were ruled by the voice of freemen who buy those acres. I have always understood it was intel-southern lines of railroad from Alabama, Georgian and the southern lines of railroad from Alabama, Georgian and the southern lines of railroad from Alabama, Georgian acres. ligence and virtue embodied in just, upright and correct laws, which constituted the basis of good government and not acres of land. Still we are one tenth of the laxes of this common. wealth, and we have one-thirty-eighth part of thickly settled portion of the Green River coun political power in the senate, and one-twentieth try by this place connecting with the line from in the house. Has that political power ever Evansville north with the lakes, and crossing been found injurious to the state of Kentucky? Has the city of Louisville, or the county of Jefferson ever failed in aught which leads to the and Pacific railroad at some point on the east prosperity of the state, to its glory, to equal side of the Wabash, and with it by the city of aws and equal rights? Where a stigma is St. Louis to the Pacific. This line from Nash placed on our representation in the halls of legislation, or in the halls here, we may be ardent ville to Henderson nearly divides the great coal isiation, or in the mains here, we may be ardent in our support of our rights, and we may speak out as freemen should speak out when they feel out as freemen should speak out when they feel and through Indiana again it is in the coal lands: there is a principle asserted which leads to the stifling of the voice of freemen. But they will teach us some other language, and it will be a long reign of servitude and oppression, which will stifle our voice, or induce us to lessen our with a capital of more than \$100,000,000 now opposition to oppression, wrong, and injustice when we see it, or when weapprehend it. There you will all say let us too think; with me is no danger in giving the city of Louisville, and every city that shall arise in the Common-wealth of R. The common is a shall arise in the Common in the c main line in Indiana and invite our southern

> INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS IN ILLINOIS .- The St Louis Republican, of last Wednesday, says:

In the session of the House of Representatives last Saturday night, the bill which had previ The motion was modified so as to read "three ously passed the Senate, for "an act to provide for a general system of railroad incorporations was taken up, read the third time, and passed-yeas 54, nays 14. The bill which has thus passe both Houses, and will become a law, provides for a pretended liberal law of incorporation for construction of railroads. HAVING moved into our new store. No. 23 and 130, Main street, under the Commercial 24 and Sank, we are now opening our FALLE 25 and A consisting in part as follows:

Gold and Silver Watches,
Fine and Common Jewelry, Spectacles,
Spectacle Glasses, Accordeons, Pistols.
Razors, Keives and Scissors:
Fine French and Yankee Brazs Clocks;
Violins and Violin Strings;
Fine French and Vankee Brazs Clocks;
Violins and Violin Strings;
A general assortment of Watchmaker's Tools and Materials, &c. &c.; of our own direct importation and purchase from the original manufacturers, and all which we will sell at as low prices as any house in the country.

DUHME & CO. because it is not at all probable that any railroas

COMMERCIAL.

LOUISVILLE PRICES.

Hogs.-The Louisville Journal, of Saturday,

PARTICULAR attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of Produce and Merchandize, and Forwarding Merchandize with dispatch, and at low rates.

Cincinnati, November 3, 1849,—892-91\$3

Lexington Observer and Weekly Atlas, copy to the amount of \$3 each, and charge Hall & Co.

The weather has been quite too warm for hog slaughtering and packing, and no operations to the weather has been quite too warm for hog slaughtering and packing, and no operations to the produce and weekly Atlas, copy to the amount of \$3 each, and charge Hall & Co.

Ever offered in this place. It would be impossible to give an enumeration of his articles in a common advertisement, and it is deemed unnecessary to do so, taking it for granted that all in want of goods will call and examine for themselves. OWEN LODGE, No. 128, will celebrate the approaching Auniversary of St. John the Evana Procession and Oration.

Brethrea from a distance in good standing, are ear

Observed to be present and postions, are ear brethren from a distance in good standing, are ear mostly invited to be present and participate in the cere monies

WILLIS ROBERTS,
J. R. HALLAM,
GEORGE R. BUCKNER,
WEEDEN SLEET,
Owenton, Ky. Oct. 1849.—Indwsey 2t Committee,

Whatever.

Bagging, Rope, and Hemp.—There is no activity in these staples, and bagging and rope are quite dull, though the shipments are large. We shipments have amounted to 2,810 pieces and who may favor him with their patronage. 2,012 coils. The stocks left on hand amount to November 14, 1849. It. 10,283 pieces and 11,186 coils. Hemp continues 90 bales very superior at \$136 \$\text{?} ton.

CATTLE, Hogs, &c .- Good beeves are rather to attend. scarce. We quote sales of 44 fine cattle at the yards at \$4 25. Sales of light droves at \$3@\$4. Sales of inferior cattle we quote at \$2 50. Hogs during the week have been sold at \$2 75. Hogs Visiting Brothers in good standing are invited for packing are in fair demand. We heard of sales of 4,600 head at \$2 50 net, to be delivered. Sales of shoats at 75c @ \$1 50 P head. Sales of sheep to butchers at \$1 50 @ \$2 50. Sales of lambs at 75e @ \$1 75.

Tobacco.—The tobacco market is not only archs are invited to attend maintained, but continues in quite active demand, with sales at very excellent rates. We notice light receipts of new tobacco. The sales To the Members of the Senate of Kentucky. of the week have amounted to 125 hhds. The rates obtained through the week ranged as follows: firsts \$5 25, \$5 50, \$5 55, \$5 69, \$5 75, \$5 90, \$6 30, \$6 35, \$6 49, \$6 50, \$6 60, \$6 70, onds \$4 50 @ \$5; common \$3 50 @ \$4.

Lexington and Frankfort Railroad. TIME REDUCED.

HE greater portion of this road having been re-laid with the T Rail and the balance put in complete oir, the Cars have resumed their regular trips, Leaving FRANKFORT at 8; A. M. and 2 P. M., Leaving LEXINGTON at 6; A. M. and half past 2 P. M.

Time of Passenger Train through 21 hours. Franklort, October 27, 1849.—d1mo

DENTAL SURGERY,

BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D. HIS operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine: this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far iess pain to the patient, void of danger. All work warranted, the ully received.

To Office, in front Room of his residence on St. lair street, opposits the Telegraph Office.

Frankfort, Nov. 14, 1849-823-by.

OLD ESTABLISHED Wholesale Confectionery, Fruit, TOY, AND VARIETY ESTABLISHMENT, No. 50. Pearl Street, above Main,

in his line, that he still continues to manufac-inds of CANDIES and CONFECTIONE-ES, of every description, which for quality and sty, cannot be surpassed. Country Merchants will at his establishment a great many articles that they in wint of. He is now receiving his Fall Stock, ich consists in part, of—

25 cases Children's Poys and Fancy Articles;

200 half boxes Sardines;

200 whole do do;

2 cases Liquorice;

400 boxes Chinese Crackers:

400 boxes Chinese Crackers; 16 cases Bordeaux Prunes; 25 bbls Almonds, soft shelled;

25 bass do. do; 5 bass do. do; 5 bbis Englist Walnuts; 10 do Cream Nuts; 10 do Pecan Nuts;

5 cases Pickled Oysters; 8 cases Zantee Currants; 4 pbls Shelled Almonds;

200 gross Matches, in Wooden boxe
200 do do, in paper do
100 do Playing Cards, assorted;
100 boxes Turkish Fig Paste;
100,000 Cigars, assorted kinds;
50 boxes Variegated Soap;
10 do Castile do;

10 do Castile do;
40 gross Blacking;
50 dozen Bears' Oil, fancy bottles;
100 do Cologne Water, different styles,
20 do Ox Marrow, do do;
50 do Rose Oil do do;
60 boxes red and white Rock Candy;
10 do Jujube Paste;
25 boxes (1 doz bottles each.) sup Tomato Catsup6 do (1 do do do.) do Walnut do;
5 frails fresh Dates, &c., &c.
Call and see for yourselves.

ALFRED BORIE.

ALFRED BORIE. Louisville, November 6, 1849.—804-2t\$2 [ch. Cour.]

OLDHAM & TODD'S COTTON.—The best a ticle, in store and for sale by SAM, HARRIS.

Mutual Life Insurance.

PHENIX LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

JOHN B. CAMDEN, President. KENNETH MACKENZIE, Vice President. DIRECTORS. SARTH,

JAMES CLEMENS, Jr.,
WYLLIS KING,
JOHN HOWE,
RICH'D. F. BARRETT, M. D., GLESS F. FILLEY,
WINTER PROPERTY. CALVIN MORGAN, JR., H. PRIFCHARTT, Secretary,

R. F. BARRET, M. D., Medical Board.

W. M. TODD, No. 1, SWIGERT'S ROW, HAVING been appointed Agent for Frankfort and vicinity, would respectfully present the claims of this institution to those persons who are desirous of effecting insurance upon their own lives and that of others. The terms are as liberal, if not more so, than any other Company, and the standing of those who have the direction of its affairs, is a sufficient guaranty or the faithful performance of all its courtacts—many of the genile. performance of all its contracts—many of the gentle-Nentucky.

Pamphlets setting forth the principle upon which the Institution is managed, will be furnished to those persons who are desirous of effecting insurance.

INSURE YOUR SLAVES!!! The Phanix Life Insurance Company take risks on the lives of slaves, at a very moderate premium—no matter how employed. If your slaves are not insured, call on W. M. TODD, Agent. September 4, 1849-882-tf

> NEW GOODS!!! R. KNOTT,

ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KY .. H AS THIS DAY commenced receiving his large and

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. In view of a heavy Fall trade, be has purchased the largest assortment of Goods he ever-brought to this market, and can say, without fear of contradiction, that no Retail Store in the West can offer greater inducements to purchasers than he can. His entire stock is new, and has been selected by himself in the Eastern Cities, from the latest importations.

His Stock comprises the largest and most desirable lot of

amine for themselves.
If F Give him an early call. Sept. 11, 1849.—883

Ben. Monroe

HAS associated with him in the practice of Law, nis son Andrew Monror. They will practice in the several courts held in Frankfort, and attend to collections in the adjoining counties Strict attention will be given to any business confided to their care.

April 1, 1844—599-1

SPECIAL NOTICES.

quote various light sales on orders at 15 @ 1512e Dr. E. G. Hambleton has removed his offor bagging, and 71/4 @ 71/2c for rope. Also, fice from the corner of Main and Ann streets to sales of 195 pieces and 270 coils in lots at 15@151, the front room of his residence on St. Clair for the former and 71/4 @ 71/2 for the latter, and a street, opposite the Telegraph Office. We would sale of 50 coils of rope at 7c; and a sale of infe- advise any one who desires to have dental operarior bagging at 141 c. The receipts this week tions to give him a call, he is a perfect master of amount to 1,675 pieces and 1,448 coils. The his profession, and will give satisfaction to all

quite inanimate, and we quote at \$125@\$135 Frankfort, Ky., meets every Monday night, at their room in Odd Fellows Hall. T CAPITAL LODGE, No. 6, I. O. O. F., Visiting Brothers in good standing are invited o attend.

D. HARBISON, SECY. November 2, 1849.—2m

TPHENIX LODGE, No. 28, I. O. O. F.

Hall over the City Drug Store.
BENJAMIN LUCKETT, Sec'y.

----TP PILGRIM ENCAMPMENT, No. 4, I. O. O. F., meets every 2d and 4th Thursday night each month, at the Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting Patri-HUMPHREY EVANS, S. October 13, 1849.—d6m

Kentucky Reports. A FULL SET OF KENTUCKY REPORTS can be furnished on very reasonable terms, for cash, in Nov. 5, 1849. TODD'S BOOKSTORE:

Oysters! Oysters!!

WE are constantly receiving
Fresh Baltimore Oysters, by express, packed in ICE, and as good as can at any time be had in Balti more, for sale by the can, for Cash, by

GRAY & GEORGE,
Agents for Baltimore and Western Oyster Line
November 1, 1849.

O Oysters! Oysters!! FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS,

T. P. PIERSON,

HAVING been appointed agent for one of the best Bal
timore Oyster Lines, is prepared to furnish as good
an article as can be obtained in market, in any quantity.
He solicits a share of the public patronage.
He has also fitted up his ice Cream Saloon as an Oys
ter Room, in as neat style as any in Frankfort, and is
prepared to serve up these delicious bivalves in all forms,
on the shortest notice.
Frankfort, Oct. 16, 1849—dtf. T. P. PIERSON.

KIMBALL'S DAGUERREAN ROOMS,

OVER PIERSON'S CONCECTIONERY, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KY. THE subscriber having closed, for the season, his Manufactory of Shower Baths and Refigerators, is prepared to devote his exclusive attention to his Deguerreotype Rooms. Having purchased a large lot of Jewelry and Stock, is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage, on the most reasonable terms.

J. A. KIMBALL, Frankfort, Sept. 11, 1849.—883

Doctor Geo. Stealey WILL ATTEND REGULARLY TO THE PRACTICE OF Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics. OFFICE—No. 2, Swigert's Row, St. Clair Street, FRANKFOET, KY. August 21, 18-9-880-tf

Wanted to Purchase. WILL pay fair Cash prices for some 30 or 40 NE-GROES, from the ages of 10 to 25 years old, male nd female, for farming purposes.

JOHN S. YOUNG,
Nov. 12, 1849.—7183

No. 74, 5th St. Louisville,

1,000 FAT HOGS WANTED. FOR which Cash will be given, by November 12, 1849. JOYUE & WALSTON.

Frankfort Female Seminary, Number of Pupils limited to thirty-five. No As sistent Teachers employed—consequently the whole labor is performed by the Principals, who spend their entire time in endeavoring to promote the happiness, and secure the improvement of their Pupils.

Twenty of the Pupils can be comfortably accommodated as Boarders in the Institution, where their entire time is systematically divided into study, recitation, and recreation hours, all of which are spent in company with their Teachers.

The next session of twenty reads. CONDUCTED BY MR. AND MRS, NOLD.

with their Teachers.

The next session of twenty weeks, will commence of the first Monday in January, 1850. As but few

Terms per Session of 20 Weeks. One half payable in advance. Tuition in all the English branches, -Jusic, including the use of instruments, Soarding, Washing, &c.,

No extra charge for Latin.

No deduction will be made for absence unless caused

No deduction.
November 10, 1849-892-tf H. GOODMAN.

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, (FROM PARIS, FRANCE).

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that be has com menced business in the room on St. Clair Street formerly occupied by C. N. Johnston, next door to Todd's Bookstore, and that he is propared to execute orders in the propagate and most fashionable style. SCOURS AND RENOVATES OLD

Frankfort and Cincinnati Packet. The superior Steamer, DIANA, B. H. PERRY, Master, will run as a regular packet between Frankfort and Cincin

The Diana will leave Frankfort for Cincinnati every Monday and Friday, at 10 A. M.
Will leave Oregon every Thursday evening at 3 P. M.
Leaves Cincinnati for Frankfort every sunday, at 10 A. M. For Frankfort and Oregon every Wednesday, at

For freight or passage apply on Board, or to June 26, 1849-872-tf LAZ, LINDSEY, Agent, Regular Louisville Packet.

THE Packet SEA GULL will resume her former days of departure. Leaves Munay's Landing every Saturday at 8 o'clock. Leaves Oregon same day at day at 9 o'clock. Seaves Frankfort every Sunday and Wedday at 9 o'clock. For freight or passase apply on board or to Sept. 12, 1848-831-tf. JNO. WATSON & Co.

Regular Louisville Packet. THE Packet BLUE WING will resume her former days of departure. Leaves Munday's Landing every Mon and Edward at 12 o'clock. Leaves Oregon day at 12 o'clock. Leaves Prankfort every Tues lay and Friday at 9 o'clock.

For freight or passage analy on Board or to For freight or passage apply on Board or to Sept. 12, 1848-831-tf. JNO. WATSON & Co.

> B00KS!! B00KS!!! CHEAP READING.

A LARGE assortment Novels, Magazines, &c., got up in a cheap and popular form, are kept on hand at the Counting Room of the Commonwealth Office. Just received an additional supply of James' last Novel, the Woodsman; the Last of the Caxton's, by Bulwer; Recollections of Anthony, by Dumas; Jenny Lind, by Miss Hendricks, &c. &c. H. B. FARRAR. October 15.-tf

12 TEA-GREEN AND BLACK. 201b boxes superior quality Green Tea;
5 half chests superior quality Green Tea;
3 half chests superior quality Black Tea, in hall bound papers; in store and for sale by
Sept. 11. TODD & CRITTENDEN. COTTON YARNS .- 500 doz. Oldham & Todd's 500;

550 doz. Oldham & Tood's 660; 100 doz. do. 200; 160 doz. do. 800; 2:4 doz. 5:0 Hope Cotton Yarns:

OJ doz. 600 do. do: in store and for B. F. JOHNSON. Sale by January 1, 1849.

LIFE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL, \$2,500,000—SURPLUS, \$255,000!!! THE undersigned, as Agent for the above Institution, is prepared to receive proposals for Life Insurance, and to give all the necessary information on the subject. This Company has a Local Board of Directors in the city of New York. Under the direction and control of this Board a large portion of the capital is invested, as an additional security to the American insurers, and as a ground of claim on public confidence. The rates of premium at this office are as low, and the conditions of the policy are as liberal as those of any other institution.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been adthe prompt manner in which at 1988s lave been ad-usted by this society, its high reputation, together with he low rates of premium, present great inducements to-cuch as are disposed to insure.

Printed statements explanatory of the business, and he advantages of Life insurance, will be furnished on predications. phication.

Poffice on St. Clair street, Frankfort, Ky.
THO. D. TILFORD, Agent.

Dr. J. M. Mills, Medical Examiner. Frankfort, Oct., 1849—if [Yeoman copy.]

WANTED, 9,000 FAT HOGS, for which Cash will be paid. November 7, 1849.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.-A large lot in store, LALBROOK'S HALF SPANISH CIGARS, L best article, in store, and for sale by october 8, 1849.—d SAM. HARRIS. Col. ALLEN'S CUBA CIGARS-In store and for sale by [October 8.] SAM. HARRIS. COMMON CIGARS.—A large lot in store and for sale by [October 8.] SAM. HARRIS. CORNWALL'S STAR CANDLES-In store and for sale by [October 8.] SAM, HARRIS. MAYSVILLE COTTON -A large lot of the hest, in store and for sale by SAM. HARRIS.

CHEWING TOBACCO .- The best article, different / kinds, in store and for sale by October 8, 1849. SAM. HARRIS. BACON AND LARD.—The best Bacon and Lar in store and for sale by SAM. HARRIS. ober 8, 1849.

Newest and Cheapest ASH CLOTHING STORE,



vell made, for a reasonable price, you can't do any etter than to walk into my store, and I shall endeavor to satisfy you in every respect.

Frankfort, Ky. October 30, 1849.-tf

Buckwheat Flour. BAGS superior Buckwheat Flour, just received per Steamboat Diana, and for sale by Nov. 5, 1-49. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

20 BAGS Liverpool Salt, just received and for sale land Nov. 5, 1849. TODD & URITTENDEN. Cheese.

Liverpool Salt.

20 BOXES superior Western Reserve Cheese, just re ceived and for sale by Nov. 5, 1849. TODD & GRITTENDEN. A Rare Chance for Bargains! WITH the view of preparing to receive my second large importation of FALL GOODS, (which Mr. Clark Knott is now purchasing in the Eastern cities,) have determined to sell off my present Stock, at of which is new, having been purchased this fall at greatly reduced prices. Any one in want of Goods in greatly reduced prices. Any one in want of Goods in atly reduced prices. Any one in want of line, will do well to give me a call be

Frankfort Clothing Emporium.

SPANGENBERG & PRUETT. MERCHANT TAILORS. Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets.

KEEP on hand and make to order every garment worn by Gentlemen. Their stock of "EADY MADE CLOTHING is very large, and they WARRANT every article, as their Clothes are made up expressly for this market, under their own superintendence.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, That can be procured in the East, for VESTINGS.

That can be procured in the East, for their customers. They intend to sell as cheap as the cheapest for CASH, and CASH ONLY.

Thay have on the way from the East, a second imporation of Fine Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

IF We wish to take an Apprentice to learn the Taing business. None need apply but those that come well recommended. Nov. 3, 1849-88411 LAZ. LINDSEY,

S now receiving 1800 Barrels NEW YORK SALT, the finest article for Packing Eacon ever in ne West.
Also, 80 Barrels Pennsylvania CLOVER SEED, october 20, 1849. Piano Forte Warerooms,

N. W. Cerner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, CINCINNATI. PETERS & FIELD, TAKE the liberty of informing their

are constantly supplied with PIANO FORTES, and A. H. GALE & CO. of New York, and will furnish them to purchasers at the New York retail prices, civing an unlimited guaranty, with bill of sale of each instrument. P. &. F. baving sold upwards of 250 of these instra ents within three years, and received voluntary is from a great m ny Purchesers, expressing e trisfaction with their instruments, do not hesita commend them to the attention of all persons des purchase, telleving them superior in every respect, to up and all others offered in this city. Orders from the interior will receive prompt atten-on, and instruments selected with care. 100, and instruments secretary that it is a second of the constant of the cons

Ladies' Muffs and Fancy Furs. DODD & CO.,

Will open to their retail trade this Fall, the most choice selection of LADIES' FURS they have ever had in Store; comprising nearly every style of Multhat is worn by Ladies, Misses or Children; some of them very rich and beautiful Victorines; flat and round Boas; Polonaise; Wristlets; Riding Boas, Collars; Neck Ties; swan Trimmings, &c., all conveniently arranged in the second story, where a selection can be made at leisure. The Ladies of Cincinnati and the neighboring cities, who are in want of well made articles of Fur, are requested to keep our stock in mind.

144, Main street, three doors below Fourth.

17 We will pay particular attention to forwarding Muffs and Furs ordered from a distance.

Cincinnati, Oct. 20, 1849.—d* 144, Main Street, Cincinnati,

Sie : -STOUGHTON'S RESTAURAT. Corner of Main and Ann-Streets, nearly oppo-site the Weisiger House, Is now open for the Season. None but the best Li quors are to be found at this establishment.

Fresh Baltimore Oysters. Are kept constantly on hand, and served up in the best style, at any hour of the day or night. They come to hand carefully packed in Ice, and are very superior.

Mr. S. is prep red to give Dining or Supper Parties to gentlemen whenever desired.

Frankfort, Oct. 3, 1849.

Negroes Wanted. WISH TO PURCHASE A PLOUGH BOY, and a GIRL or WOMAN, who understands washing and milking.

A. W. DUDLEY. November 2, 18-9.

Geniting Apples. The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Sociation State by the barrel, bushel, or dozen, at Pleason's Confectionery.

Dried Peaches. 10 BELS, this year's Peaches, fresh and fine, for sale PIERSONS'S CONFECTIONERY. October 29, 1849

OLD WHISKEY -27 bbls. four years old Whisey a superior article, for sale by ober 30, 1849. GRAY & GEORGE.

To Pork Dealers. WE are prepared to put up Pork at Frankfort in the best manner and at the cheepest rate.
Oct. 31, 1848-1m H. GILTNER & Co.

The Lexington Atlas will publish to amount of \$2 and charge this office. ANDREW MONROE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, South side Third street, opposite Henrie House, CINCINNATI.

REFER TO-HOD. J. J. CRITTENDEN. Frankfort, Ky.
E. H. TAYLOR, Esq., Lexington, Ky.
P. S. BESH, Esq., Covington, Ky.
Cincinnati, Obio, Oct. 3-1849* KENTUCKY



FRANKLIN SPRINGS, FRANKLIN COUN-TY, KENTUCKY.

COL. F. W. CAPERS, A M., President and Superin-tendent, Professor of Civil and Mulitary Engineering, Philosophy and Astronomy. HON. THOMAS B. MONKOE, Professor of Organic, Canastiyiinas Land International Landscape Constitutional and International Law.
J. D. DEBOW, A. M., Professor of Political Economy,
Commerce and Commercial Law.
MAJOR T. LINDSLEY, A. M., Professor of Ancient CAPT. R. G. BARNWELL, A. M., Professor of Modern

CAPT. R. G. BARNWELL, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Belles Lettres.
CAPT. W. J. MAGILL, Professor of Mathematics.
CAPT. SAML. P. BASCOM, Post Adjutant.
J. T. DICKINSON, M. D., Surgeon.
Location.—The site of the Institute, Franklin Springs, six miles from Frankfort, is in all respects desirable, apart from all mwholesome influences, whether moral or physical.
Admission.—Applicants for admission, on presenting a certificate of good moral character, and paying the charge of the Institute, will be assigned to classes as their advancement may justify; and, upon satisfactorily passing the next examination thereafter, will be entitled to a warrant of appointment of Cadet, from the Governor.

to a warrant of appointment of Cadet, from the Governor.

ADVANTAGES.—The course of studies at the Institute is unusually comprehensive in its character. Whilst the Military Education is completed and the Cadet fitted for the command of a Regiment or Brigade in the field, should his country require such services, he is at the same time made an accomplished Scholar in letters and science, understanding the constitutions of his country, and the duties of its citizens and officers; and a Civil Engineer, capable of entering upon the construction of those important public works which are in progress or contemplation in every part of the United States.

LAW DEPARTMENT, HON. THOS. B. MONROE, Professor.

HON. THOS. B. MONROE, Professor.

This Department is organized, for the present, with the view of including only those branches of Law which belong rightfully to the regular Academic course of every college, and which are in fact necessary to enable the student to understand his own government, with the powers and duties of its citizens and officers, and to make himself the statesman, military lawyer, and accomplished American gentleman; and not with a view to his practice of the Law as a profession.

The class will be constituted of all the Students of the College whilst engaged in their studies of History and Moral Philosophy, but its exercises will be so conducted as not to interrupt the studies of its members in any of their other classes.

TERMS. Payable half yearly, in advance. Institute charge for Board, Tuition, Lights and
Washing, per Collegiate year. \$\frac{916}{2}\$ 160 00
Do. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 0 00. Preparatory Department.) 130 00
For more particular information address the under signed, at "Kentucky Military Institute, Franklin Springs, Franklin county, Ky."

F. W. CAPERS F. W. CAPERS

October 10, 1849.—8ds

P. HARKINS, FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

KEEP on hand and make to order every garment worn by Gentlemen Their stock of "EADY MADE CLOTHING is sery large, and they WARRANT every article, as their Clothes are made up expressly for this market, under their own super intendence.

They also keep on hand, a handsome assortment of the best.

They also keep on hand, a handsome assortment of the best.

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he is carrying on the TAILOR. In general, that he is carrying on the TAILOR, the MESINESS on Main street, in the shop former by occupied by Wim. Mathews. Win. Bridges, and more recently by G. W. Cook, one door above Bacon's Store, and is prepared to execute orders in the neatest and most fashionable style.

Garments will be made to order, in strict conformity with the present prevailing fashions and taste of the day.

Frankfort, October 23, 1849.—191f

Fancy and Variety Store!!

MRS. KRESS, Mansion House, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky S now receiving a general assortment of MILLI-NERY GOODS, consisting in part of Pearl, Straw and French Lace Bonnets, a general assortment of Rib-ous; fine French and common Flowers, Veils, &c., c. Bonnets of all descriptions made to order in the lost fashionable style.

LADIES' FINE DRESS GOODS. LADIES' FINE DRESS GOODS.

Shawls. Scarts. Bress Handkerchiefs, Linen Pocket Handerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Kid and Picnett Gloves Head Dresses, Tuck and Side Combs. &c., &c. VARIETY GOODS. consisting, in part, of Perfumery; Fancy Soaps; Teilet, Pocket and Fine Combs; Silk and Buckskin Purses; Steel, Gilt and Silver Beads, Rings and Tassels for purses; Clotth, Hair and Tooth Brushes; Buttons; Hooks and Eyes; Sewing Silk; Silk for Purses; Cotton Cord: Pins, Needles, &c., &c., with many other articles in the Variety bine.

Mrs. Kress respectfully solicits patronage. She will receive the latest fashions for making bonnets, every month during the season.

CORK LEGS. FLEAGER still continues to manufacture his AR? IFICIAL.
LIMES, on ar improved principle heretofore unknown, and admitted by the most scientific judges to be far superior in all respects to any leg now in see. He warrants his work to be equal in strength, lightness and service, ufactured in this country. count in strength, lightness and service, or any manufactured in this country.

Residence at the BOWLES HOUSE, Louisville, Ky.
Communications, post paid, ponetually attended to.

REFERENCE—Dr. Gross, Professor of Surgery in the Inversity of Louisville, Ky.

I am also prepared to manufacture HANDS in a su-

refor style.

Terms made known on application, or by letter.

J. FLEAGER.
Louisville, October 19, 1849.—d3t-w889-11t HYDRAULIC CEMENT. 10 BBLS. Louisville Hydraulic Cement, received per Blue Wing, and for sale by Oct. 19. 1849. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c. Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c.

We continue as we have done for ten years past, to manufacture Puster Blucking, Writing Ink, and Nerve and Boue Linimeut.

The quality of these articles we warrant equal to any in the country, and the low price at which we now sell Paste Blacking and Writing Ink, offers inducements for Western Dealers to buy of us, instead of bringing out an Eastern article at a higher cost in the addition of freight, insurance, and exchange

We have every necessary appliance of machinery to make these articles to the best advantage, and are prepared to fill all orders with dispatch.

We have for several years past made large sales annually, to most of the Western and Southern cities from Pitt sburgh an 1 St. Louis, te New Orleans and Mobile.

We invite the special attention of Western Dealets to these facts.

Main street, between Fitth and Sixth.

Cincinnati, Aug. 1, 1859.—d

REEF AND TONGUES!-Sugar cured Beef and D smoked Tongues, very superior, just received an for sale by [Oct. 12.] GRAY & GEORGE.

ROBERT STEVENSON, PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

House and Sign Painter, Guilder and Glazier, Paper Hanger, &c. NEWELL'S BUILDINGS, ANN-ST. MITATION of Woods, Marbles, Damasks, Tapestries,
Morocco, Ground, Window Shade Bronzing; and
eiling and Wall Painting, in Oil, Turpentine, Size and
composition Colors, and every style of interior decora-

Mixed Paint for family use, for sale.

Work attended with promptness, on the most liberal terms.

Frankfort, October 3, 1849.—2m

MERRILL'S BAKERY, WHOLESALE CANDY FACTORY,

N. E. Corner Front and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati. PILOT BISCUIT; Water Crackers: Soda Crackers; Granam Crackers, &c.,
Always on hand at the lowest prices.

ACCOUNTY Merchants are invited to call.

ROBERT MERRILL, Jr.

Cincinnati, October 4—d.

CHARLES MULLER, IMPORTER OF

Fancy Goods, Toys, Cutlery, Looking Glass Plates, Etc. A ND Manufacturer of Looking Glasses, Walnut street, three doors below Pearl, Cincinnati; and 30 Platt street, New York. Oct. 4, 1849.—d

P. HOLLAND, Commission Merchant, and Tobacco Factor,

No. 18, West Front St., Cincinnati, O. BEING Agent for all the principal Manufacturers in Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky, I am prepared to sell TOBACCOS lower than any other establishment West of the Mountains. Always on hand, from

1.000 to 5.000 Packages.

	2,000	w 0,1	200	acados,
Of the	following	styles.		
VIRGINIA.		MISSOURI.		KENTUCKY
Lb	. Lump.	Lb.	Lump.	12 Lump.
5	do.	5	do.	16 do.
8	do.	8	do.	6 Twist.
12	do.	12	do.	dec. dec.
16	do.	16	do.	
Cinc	innati, Oc	tober 4, 1	849d	

STEAM SPICE MILLS.

HARRISON & EATON, Coffee and Spice Dealers, Walnut Street, op-posite Pearl Street House, Cincinnati, O. CONSTANTLY on band, fresh ground and warranted

GINGER, MUSTARD, Genuine African Cay-ALLSPICE, CINNAMON, enne, The above articles may be had in bulk, or put up in Pack ages suited to the RATAIL TRADE, and neatly labeled ulk, or put up in Pack

Ground COFFEE,
Ground RICE,
Roasted COFFEE,
Roasted PEA-NUTS. African Cayenne Pepper Sauce in Bottles.
Ground COFFEE packed in papers to order, for Wharf Boats or Grocers, and warranted pure.

In Hotels and Steam Boats supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

CASH paid for MUSTARD SEED.

In Preference:—Springer & Whiteman: Burrows &

and on reasonable terms.

CASH paid for MUSTARD SEED.

I. PREPERENCES:—Springer & Whiteman; Burrows & Thompson; T. C. Butler & Co.; Harrison & Hooper; Hosea & Fraser; Minor, Andiews & Co.

Horkes:—Galt House, W. E. Marsh; U. S. Hotel, A. Wetzerbee; Pearl Street House, Col. J. Noble.

Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1849.—d

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to his valuable stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY, consisting of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscelianeous and School Books: Blank Records and Account Books of every description on hand or made to order at a short notice; Binder's Leather and Clathe Printer's Ivory and Enameted Surface h and or made to order at a short notice; Binder's Leather and Cloth; Printer's Ivory and Enameted Surface Cards; a large stock of Record, Foolscap, Letter, Note, Envelope, Biotting and Brawing Papers; Envolopes; Steed and Gold Pens; Quilles; Ink; Water Colors; Perforated Boards; Globes, Celestial and Terrestriai; Orrerys; Telluvian's Mathematical Instruments; Surveyor's Compasses and Chains: Chess Men; Backgammon Boards, &c. A large stock of Engravings.

For sale, Wholesale ane Retail, by GEORGE COX, 71, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

GEORGE COX,
71, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Important Information. SHIRES.

128 Sycamore, and 36 Fourth St., Cincinnati. COTINUES to Manufacture all kinds of TIN, COP-PER, SHEET IRON and JAPANED WARE

A sphendid and large variety of House Furnishing A speendid and targe variety of House Furnishing Goods, consisting of Fancy Hardware, Hollow Wate, Brooms, Dusters, Window and Willow Ware, &c. &c., always on hand and for sale on reasonable terms. In addition to the above, the proprietor is prepared to undertake the Agency, and attend to the Sale of Newly Invested, Ornamental or Useful Articles of almost every description.

description.

N. B.—The location is one of the very best in the city, and the exhibition and Sale Room one of the largest and most splendid in the whole country.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Cetober 5, 1849.—d

J. E. WITHERS. C. A. WITHERS. C. A. WITHERS & CO.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia TOBACCO. ptions, together with every article of Tobacco Establishment. Having ac cy for a large number of Virginia Man

Apples.

25 BSLS, in store and for sale by October 12, 1849, TODD & CRITTENDEN.

A PPLES:-5 barrels Apples just received and for Sale by [Oct. 19.] GRAY & GEORGE.

Fine Brandies, Wines, &c. 1 HALF pipe "Hennessy" Pale Brandy,-pure and old; 2 half Pipes "Otard" Pale Brandy-very fine and old;

1 half pipe Otard Cognac Brandy: cask superior old Holland Gin; cask "Harris & Sons" pure old Oporto Port Wine; cask "Buff Gordon" Golden Sherry, cask "Harmony" Pale Sherry; cask "Gordon" Madeira;

casks "Robert Byas's" London Bro. Stout 10 bbls, Old Peach Brandy, very superior 10 bbls. Old Bourbon, (very superior.)

For sale on draft or by the bottle b GRAY & GEORGE. October 12, 1849.

Fine Cordials, &c.!

case Curacao;
2 cases French Cordials, assorted;
1 case "Susse" Extrait D'Abcinthe;
1 case Punch Essence;
2 cases Muscat defrontignau;
1 case Hochetimer Wine;
4 cases Catawha Wine;
5 cases "St. Julien Medoc" Claret.
For sale by COO GRAY & GEORGE.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

Water Water

ers.
We warrant the Papers sold by us to be the very best of their class made in this country.
On a strict comparison of quality, weight and colors our prices will be found LOWER than any others. We wite such comparisons by all who wish to purch
s market.

BUTLER & BROTHER. this market. Main street, between Fifth and Sixth. Cincinnati, August 1, 1849.—d

CITY STOVE STORE,

No. 5, Fifth St., near Main St., Cincinnati, O. FRENCH, STRONG & FINE. RESPECTFULLY invite stiention to their large as-

STOVES, GRATES, &c. Comprising the "Eureka," "Model Air Tight,"
Premium Cooking Stoves; Fancy Air Tight Parlor PRICES FOR CASH Call and examine.

Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1849.—d

Shields House. [LATE MANSION HOUSE,]

PRANK FORT, KY.

SHIELDS takes pleasure in returning his sincere thanks to the good people of Kentucky, and the public in general, for their liberal patronage to him since he has been the Proprietor of the late Alanston House, and he now changes the name to "SHIELDS HOUSE." As there is about a change to take place in Kentucky, there is nothing like getting a start somewhat in advance of the times. I will give my undivided attention to the guests of the HOUSE, and particular attention to the travelling community.

May 22, 1849-867-11

DEMIJOHNS.

100 smooth covered Demijohns, assorted from 4 gal. to 5 galls.; just received and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.

S. WEILER & CO., No. 3. BROWN'S BUILDING.

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky. HAVE just received a very handsome assortment of Linen Shirts, Merino Drawers, and under Shirts, and Fancy Handkerchiefs, to which we

ask especial attention.

They are also in receipt of the largest stock of REA-DY MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING ever brought to this Market! The Clothes were made by experienced and skillful workmen, under the direc-tion of one of the firm, expressly for this trade; in point of workmanship and style THEY CANNOT BE BEAT-EN.

Besides the large stock of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH

Besides the large stock of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH-ING. we have Boots, Shoes, Caps, Hats, Umbrellas, Traveling Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c., and indeed we can supply every thing necessary to the wardrobe of gentlemen.

ILFT hese goods are offered very LOW FOR CASH—and only for Cash! By adhering to the cash system we are enabled to sell at very small profits.

It is no trouble to us to show our goods, so that gentlemen wanting any thing in our line, will oblige us by giving us a cell, and if we fail to trade, no harm is done. We pledge ourselves to sell at reasonable prices—and giving us a call, and if we lait to trace, no narm is done. We pledge ourselves to sell at reasonable prices—and the article sold shall be precisely such as we represent it. We are regularly established here, and it is our pleasure as well as our interest, to satisfy our customers.

Frankfort, Ky. October 29, 1849.

Western Military Institute.



BOARD OF VISITORS ; the ADJUTANT GENERAL, to gether with five fit persons, to be annually appointed by the Executive, to attend examinations at least in the year, according to law FACULTY; incorporated with all the powers, privileges and rights exercised by the Trustees and Faculty of any other College.

of any other College,
COLONEL T. F. JOHNSON, General Superintendent;
[Educated at West Point] [Educated at West Point.]
Col. E. W. MORGAN, joint Superintendent and Professor of Civil and Military Engineering. [Educated at

West Point.]
Lieut, Col. B R. JOHNSON, Professor of Mathematics Lieut. Col. B R. JOHNSON, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. [Educated at West Point.] Major RICHARD OWEN, Professor of Natural History and Chemistry. [A pupil of Dr. Ure, of Glasgow.] Mr. ALEX. SCHUE, Adjunct Professor of Chemistry.—[For 18 months a pupil of the celebrated Liebig.] Rev. H. V. D. NEVIUS, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages. [Educated at Princeton College, N. J.] JAS. G. BLAINE. A. B., Adjunct Professor of Languages. [Educated at Washington College, Pa.] JAS. H. DAVIESS, Esq., Professor of Law. [A practitioner in the various Courts of Kentcky.] Rev. J. R. SWIFT, Professor of Ethics and Belles Lettres. [Educated at Yale College.] Mr. E. A. CAMBRAY, Professor of Modern Languages. [Educated in the City of Paris 1] Capt. C. E. MOTT, Principal of the Academy. [Educated in New York.] Capt. W. W. GAUNT, Adjutant of the Institute.

ted in New York.] Capt W. W. GAUNT, Adjutant of the Institute. To secure the manifold advantage of health, economy,

discipline, progress and moral training, the Faculty of this Institution, have selected for its permanent location, the famous Blue Lick Springs,

Situated on the Lexington and Maysville Turnpike. 24 miles from the latter place, and 40 from the former; emphatically a country location, being ten or twelve miles distant from any town or village. The brildings are mostly new, well constructed for Garrison purposes, and ample for the accommodation of three hundred

Cadets. This place is unsurpassed for its healthy atmosphere. pure water, and romantic scenery; and is un juestionably one of the most eligible locations for a Literary Institution in the United States. The grounds have been greatly improved and ornamented during the last fiveyears. A plat of forty acres, beautifully situated on the margin of the Licking River, immediately in the rear of the buildings, will be reserved for Military Ex The removal will be made immediately after Christ-mas, and the School opened at that place

On the 7th day of January, 1850. The Academic year extends from the first Monday of entember to the third Friday of June—lorty weeks. Two hundred and seventy five Cadets, from eighteen ifferent States, have entered this institution since it was organized in 1847. It is entirely free from the control of domination of any sect or party, either political or religious. Economy in dress, by the adoption of a cheap Uniform, for Winter and Summer, is rigidly enforced. Every Student is required to select a College Guardian, with whom all funds brought or received, must be deted, and no debt must be contracted without the

consent of such Guardian.

CIVIL ENGINEERING will be thoroughly and practically taught in the WESTERN MILITARY IN STITUTE, the Professor, Col. MORGAN, being one of the most skillful and experienced Engineers in the United States. He was for a long time the Principal Assistant Engineer of Pennsylvania, after receiving the highest honors of the United States Military Academy at West Point. All the instruments connected with that department, have been procured at considerable cost, and of the best quality.

The Superintendent takes the liberty of stating that he is now offered \$1.5 per month for competent Assistant Engineers. One of his former pupils receives at this

is now offered \$5.5 per month for competent Assistant Engineers. One of his former pupils receives at this time \$2,500 per annum as Principal Engineer of a R ilload under construction in Kentucky, whilst others of the same class are receiving, in different parts of the s same class are receiving, in different parts of the ited States, \$2,000, \$1,500, or \$1,200 a year as Assis-

Young men who have an aptitude for the Mathematical and Physical Sciences, have a wide field open to them, for engaging in an honorable, a healthy, and a lucrative pursuit, for which they may be thoroughly and ractically qualified, in a short time, and at small ex ense, at the Western Military Institute.

TERMS.—The entire charge for Tuttion, Boarding, odging, Washing, Fuel, Lights, Blacking, Servants' atendance, Mustc.use of Arms, &c. &c., will be \$160 per ear. Payments will be required in advance, at that ate, from the day of entrance to the end of the term from the first Monday of January-for example -to the hird Friday of June, (twenty four weeks,) it is \$96. Georgetown, Ky., October 51, 1849 -26

Notice.

I N consequence of the death of JAMES T. JUDGE one of the partners in the firm of W. H. GREENUF at the partnership was dissolved on the 21st Sept. last. All persons indebted to the concern must come forward and settle their accounts immediately, as it is necessary that the business should be closed without delay. Those having claims against the concern will present them for payment. The surviving partners are fully nother that he is the partners are fully nother that he is the partnership to clear the heaving partners are fully nother that he is the partnership to clear the heaving partners are fully nother that he is the partnership to clear the heaving partners are fully nother than the partnership to clear the heaving partners are fully not the partnership to clear the heaving partnership. section in the surviving sent them for payment. The surviving sent them for payment. The surviving sent them for payment. W. H. GREENUP, NELSON ALLEY, H. R. FARRAR,

H. B. FARRAR, Ex'rs. Of James T. Judge, dec'd.

Frankfort, October 31, 1849,-26-1md

H. P. NEWELL'S

Coach and Light Carriage Manufactory, Corner of Mulberry and Second Streets, opposite New MADISON, INDIANA.



NEWELL'S REPOSITORY,

AT FRANKFORT, KY., First door below the Weisiger House, on Ann Street ONE splendid CLARRENCE COACH;

One ROCKAWAY COACH;
Two six Passenger ROCKAWAYS;
Two five Passenger ROCKAWAYS;
BRITSKAS; BUGGIES, HARNESS, &c. LOW FOR CASH.

Carriages of every description built to order. Second hand Carriages and Buggies-good bargains

HARDWARE. 4 boxes Axes; Files; Mill and Cross-Cut Saws; Ames's Spades and Shovels;

Ames's Spades and Shovels; Locks, Butts and Hinges; Screws and assorted Nails; 20 boxes assorted Glass; Looking Glasses, and many other articles.

GROCERIES.

GROUGERIES.

20 sacks old RIO COFFEE;
20 sacks old RIO COFFEE;
3 hogsheads prime New Orleans SUGAR;
2 barrels large and small LOAF SUGAR;
Crackers; Butter and Cheese; Tea;
Mackerel; Candles; Soap;
10 Barrels Eagle Hydraulic Cement;
2 new pattern COAL SIOVES;
Water-Proof BOOTS;
6 cases BOOTS and SHOES, a good article—all w for Cash.
October 23, 1849.

Newell's Buildings.

ow for Cash. October 23, 1849. Dr. Joseph G. Roberts HAS resumed the practice of Physic and Surgery in Frankfort and the vicinity. Office, three doors above the Commonwealth office, St. Clair street.

Frankfort, Aug. 21, 1849-880-1f

WOODRUFF & McBRIDE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IMPORTERS

AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

MANUFATURERS of Planes, and all kinds of Farmers' and Mechanics' tools, all of which they will It as low as any house in the west. Country merchants ill please give us a call at No. 53. Third street, near ain, next to the Courier office, Louisville, Ky. Louisville, October 2, 18:9.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

1. Admiralty and Maritime Law, embracing the Rights and Obligations of Masters and Mariners, Collissions, and other Maritime Torts, General Average, Salvage, Civil and Military, Mariners' Contracts, Marine Insurance and Hypothecations, and Contracts for Maratime Services in Building, Repairing and Supplying Ships.

11. International Law, embracing the Law of Prize, and the Practice of Prize Courts, the Absolute Rights of States in their pacific and hostile relations, Treaties of Peace, and Private International Law.

Sept. 1, 1849.—882-tf.

T. P. SMITH, PARIS. KY.

W. M. O. SMITH, LEXINGTON, KY.

T. & W. Smith,

COUNSELLORS AND ATTORNIES AT LAW,

While attend to any business confided to them in the Courts of Fayette and Scott. They will also continue to practice in Bourbon and Harrison, and Court of Appeals, as heretofore.

Collections attended to in any of the counties adjoining Fayette.

al Law.

III. The Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States, embracing the Original and Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and the Origi-nal Jurisdiction of the District Courts as Courts of Revenue, and as Prize and Instance Courts of

The Lectures by Professor Randell Hunt will treat of:

I. Commercial Law as it relates to Mercantile Persons, Mercantile Property and Contracts, and Mercantile Remedies. These Lectures will treat of Sole Traders, Partnerships, and Corporations; of Principal and Agent; of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes and Shipping; of Bailments and Contracts with Carriers, Contracts of Affreightment by Charter Party, and for Conveyance in a General Ship; of Freight, Jettison, and Average. Salvage and Insurance; of Sale, Guaranties, Liens, and Stoppage in Transitu.

II. The Criminal Law and Practice in Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction.

III. The Law of Evidence The Lectures by Professor RANDELL HUNT will treat

III. The Law of Evidence
Professor Thomas B. Monroe will deliver Lectures nd instruct the school upon these branches of Law:

i. The Common Law of England as it was in England,
and as it is now found in the United States in the

he several States.

y Jurisprudence, as it was and has remained

This school, in a beautiful and retired location in South

of the several States.

11. Equity Jurisprudence, as it was and has remained in England and as now recognized and practiced in the Courts of the United States, and a portion of the State Courts.

11. The system of Pleadings and Practice in Cases in Equity.

12. The system of Pleadings and Practice in Cases in Equity.

13. The system of Pleadings and Practice in Cases in Equity.

14. The system of common actions and pleadings, with the practice therein, and generally in the Courts of Common Law—in contradistinction to those of Equity and Admaratty.

15. The exercises will be two lessons every day—except the hollidays established by law—each occupiving in all between one and two hours, and consisting of a lecture, recitation, or an examination, or two or all of them combined, besides the exercises in the Moot Court.

15. The Moot Court will be open all the time, and will be held regardly every day by one or other of the professors, for the instruction of the students in practice in every description of cause, and in the courts of every irrisdiction, from the Justice of the Peace to the Supreme Court of the State and of the United States.

16. The Moot Court will be open all the time, and will be every description of cause, and in the courts of every irrisdiction, from the Justice of the Peace to the Supreme Court of the State and of the United States.

16. The Moot Court will be open all the time, and will be not one of the professors, or introduced satisfactority, and thereby irrisdiction, from the Justice of the Peace to the Supreme Court of the State and of the United States.

16. The Moot Court will be professors, for the instruction of the students in practice in every description of cause, and in the courts of every irrisdiction, or and in the courts of every professors, or introduced satisfactority, and thereby irrisdiction, from the Justice of the Peace to the Supreme Court of the State and of the University, and thereby on incribe himself, after which he will have reviewed the second the second three dec

rs. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on



To Millers and Mill Owners.

T. ROBERTS, Millwright and Engineer, will at tend to building and repairing of Mills, propelled by either water or steam, on the most improved plaus, All work warranted to give entire satisfaction. Char

terate. Apply to T. L. ROBERTS, Frankfort, Ry.

Doxon & Graham, Frankfort.
Addison Marshall, steamer Sea Gull.
Capt. W. George, Woodford county.
June 26, 1849-872-3m* 4,000 Packages Boots and Shoes.

B. F. BAKER & CO. 456 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

are hereby actified that we are selling at very rewould inform their friends and the public
strock, which is the largest and best they
have ever offered. Having a house in Boston, and
being largely engaged in manufacturing, they are prepared to offer great inducements to Western and Southern dealers, as their goods are manufactured expressly
to meet wants of this market. All orders addressed to
them here or to 73 Pearl street, Boston, will meet with
prompt attention

Sept 4, 1849-88-9t 83—(ch. Jour.)

The having a house in Boston, and
being largely engaged in manufacturing, they are prepared to offer great inducements to Western and Southern dealers, as their goods are manufactured expressly
to meet wants of this market. All orders addressed to
them here of to 73 Pearl street, Boston, will meet with
prompt attention

Sept 4, 1849-88-9t 83—(ch. Jour.)

Fifty-Four Town Lots for Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale in lots to suit purchasers, his place on Lexington Hill, known as Pleasant Hill. He has had a survey and plat made of the property, and divided it into lots varying in size from 50 by 60 feet, to 100 by 100 feet.

Copies of the plat may be seen at the Commonwealth office. Yeoman office, Weisiger House and Mansion House.

tion, &c., can be had of J. R. Page, on the premises, of Jas. S. Evans, Frankfort, or of the undersigned, at the 2nd Auditor's office. the 2nd Auditor's office.

THOS S. PAGE.

P.S. I will also sell the House and lot, lately occupie
by Jno. D. Rake, on the opposite side of the Turnpike
from the above, and owned by myself and James Har-

lan. T. S. P. Frankfort, Ky . September 19, 1848-832-tf. JOHN P. HAGGIN. ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL Practice Law in Mercer and the adjoining Harrodsburg, Sept. 1849.—885-19 DOCTOR ALEX. M. BLANTON. DOCTOR ALEX. M. BLANTON.
Determined to make Frankfort his permanent residence offers his services to the public. Office on St. Clair street, opposite the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

July t. 1847-789-11. S. J. JOHN'S.

Cabinet, Chair and Sofa Ware Rooms, Third St., North side, between Main and Sycamore, CINCINNATI.

S. J. J. keeps all kind of CABINET FURNI-TURE, at as LOW PRICES, and WARANTED as well made as at any Cabinet Ware Room in the Western Country. Cincinnati, June 12, 1849—870-11.

GOOD SHAVING, At the Gas-Light Barber Shop, in the Mansion House, Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets. Johnson Buckner,

RETURNS his grateful thanks to the citizens of Frankfort, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business in this place. He hopes by strict personal attention to his business, to merit a continuance of the same.

and the continuance of January 5, 1849.

Bank Note Engravers & Printers, connected by Professor Henry A. Bullard will embrace.

I. The history of the Roman Law, from the earliest times.

II. An Analysis of the General Principles of the Roman Civil Law, according to the most approved method of the German School.

III The Jurisprudence of Louisiana compared with the Roman Law and the Codes of France and Spain.

IV. An Outline of the Land Titles in Louisiana, whether of the Codes of France, spain, or the United States.

Those by Professor Theodore H. McCaler, will eat of:

I. Admiralty and Maritime Law, embracing the Rights ions, and other Maritime Louise, General Salvage, Civil and Military.

Marine Insurance and tracts for Marine Insurance and Insurance

ing Fayette.

| Pw. M. O. Smith, has removed to Lexington, and taken an Office over the Lexington Insurance Office, and next door to M. C. Johnson, Esq.

Sept. 4, 1849-882-1f

PHŒNIX PLANEING ESTABLISHMENT.

Rev. S. Robinson's HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE third session of this Institution, will open on the ly of the government of the United States, and AT FRANKFORT, KY.

SEVEN MILES FROM LEXINGTON.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on the students who shall have attended two full courses of the school, or one full courses of the lectures and exercises of the school, or one full course, after having read full twelve months under the direction and with the assistance of a respectable counsellor at law, and who shall on the examination of the several professors be found by them all worthy of the honor.

M. A. BULLARD, Dean.

New Orleans, October, 18:9.

New Grocery Store.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of the town and country, that he has opened a new GROCERY STORE in one of the Rooms of the Odd Fellows Hall, on Market street, where he will have always on hand a good assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, which he will sell very low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

J. W. ALLEN.

Frankfort, February 9, 1849.—856—d&wtf

Executor's Notice.

A LL persons indebted to the estate of James T. Judge, dec'd, by note or other wise, are earnestly requested to call and settle immediately. And all persons having claims against the estate will present them properly proven and sworn to, to the undersigned, who may be found at the Commonwealth office.

H. B. FARRAR, H. L. JUDGE.

Executors of James T. Judge, dec'd.

Executors of SEVEN MILES FROM LEXINGTON.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL sell my farm on the Kentucky river, about two miles from tucky river, about two miles from tucky river, about SIX HUNDRED AND THISTY ACRES, and is well adapted for a Stock Farm. Persons wishing to purchase will be able to get a bargain. Purchase ers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

TERMS—One fourth in four months, and the balance in one, two and three years, negotiable paper. Frankfort, Sept. 5. 1848—830—1f. THO. S. PAGE. Frankfort, Sept. 5. 1848—830—1f. THO. S. PAGE.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

CRITTENDEN.

Tuition in the Junior Class,
Tuition in the Senior Class.

Tuition in the Senior Class.

Tuition in the Junior Class,
Tuition in the Junior Class,
Tuition in the Junior Class.

To hear a consequence of the languard parts of the boundary par

Address, Lexington, Ky.

J. J. BULLDCK, Principal.

September 11, 1849-882-2m

Fair Warning. WE have now been doing business in Frankfort for nearly three years, and in the mean time have been very indulgent to those who purchase LUMBER from us. We now NEED MONEY, which we MUST HAVE, and we hereby give fair warning to all those who know themselves to be indebted to us, to come for ward and settle up, or else we will be compelled to place our accounts in the hands of the proper officers for collection. We hope this Warning will not be disregarded, as we mean what we say. "A word to the wise," &c.

SCOIT & HARBESON.

P. S.—All those who wish to purchase LIUMBER.

P. S.—All those who wish to purchase LUMBER, are hereby Jotified that we are selling at very reduced prices, for CASH. Call and see. S. & H.

1.1 excellent. If you really wish a good Segar, at no mistake, call at GRAY & CEORGE'S.

Octobr 12, 1849.

POCKET AND PEN KNIVES. DOZ. assorted sizes Wostenholm's celebrated "Anglo Saxon" Pocket Knives;
20 doz. various qualities and sizes of Rogers & Wostenholm's Cutlery, just received and for sale by Sept. 11. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Preserves and Brandy Fruits. 1 CASE preserved Peaches; 1 case preserved Quinces; 1 case preserved Pears; I case preserved Pears;
I case preserved Citron:
I case assorted Pluns, B. Walnuts, Limes, &c.;
I case preserved Canton Ginzer:
4 cases Red and Black Currant Jelly;
I case Brandy Prunes,
I case Brandy Peaches;
I case Brandy Peaches;

cases Brandy E. Walnuts, Plums, Grapes, &c. sole by GRAY & GEORGE. October 12, 1849.

To the Farmers and Drovers of Kentucky.

ONE year has now nearly elapsed since we first laid the foundation of our business in the State of Ken

the foundation of our business in the State of Kentucky, and in approaching another season's operations, we cannot refrain from expressing our gratitude and thanks for past patronage, and hoping that such may be continued to us.

We have made considerable improvements in our establishment, and will be prepared to execute twice as much work as last year, with much great reaching the are about erecting a new Scalding Slaughter House, and enlarging our Singenng Bed to twice its original size, so we compute we shall now be enabled to slaughter with facility from 700 to 1,000 Hogs daily.

We have added considerably to our Hog Pens: all have neen re-floored and put in a thorough state of repair.

Our Commission Pork Packing Rusiness with

Our Commission Pork Packing Business will e continued as usual; and our frover friends will at all times find us most anxious to facilitate their views, and execure to the utmost of our ability, any business extended to our care.

d to our care. In our last season's operations we had much to con the day and the stage of opposition, prejudice, and by malicious reports, &c. These obstacles have been triumphantly surmounted. Kentucky Farmers and Drovers have had an opportunity of proving that our business is conducted with liberality and fainness. We think they are satisfied, and can assure them it will be our interpretable to the content to remember them.

essive year.

We would call the attention of those harmers resi for Straw, in this paper.

MILWARD & OLDERSHAW.

Covington, Ky., June 19, 18, 9-87, -6m

ink they are satisfied, and can assure them it will our aim to render them more and more so each suc-

Pierson's Confectionery.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning his thanks to the citizens of Frankfort and the public generally, for the liberal pattonage extended to him for the last few months, and promises, if or the last lew months, and promises, if strict attention to business and good articles will ensure their custom, he will be found trying to deserve it.

He would also inform the Public, that he has obthe services of Mr. BECK, a first rate Confect just from New Orleans, and is now prepared to fi

PARTIES AND WEDDINGS. usual, with all the delicacies required on party occa-ons. His ICE CREAM SALOON is still open for the ception of Visitors, and every attention required will paid to the Ladies and Gentlemen who may honor in with a call.

T. P. PIERSON.

FINE CIGARS.—Just received from Baltimore, another lot of those fine Plantation, Grenederos, Regalia and Star Principe Cigars. A very fine article at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY. ROWLAND'S MILL & CROSS CUT SAWS.

1-4 DOZ. Rowland's superior Mill Saws; 1-2 doz.
Rowland's superior Cross Cut Saws; just received and for sale by
Sept. 11.
TODD & CRISTENDEN.

HAVANA SEGARS.

25,000 FIRST quality Havana Segars, assorted brands—"Ducal Crowns," "Monte Christo," and "Colorado Cannones;" in store and for sale by Sept. 11.

TODD & CRITTENDEN. LIQUORS, BRANDIES, WINES, &c.

rac;"

2 half pipes J. J. Dupuy Brandy;
5 quarter casks Madeira Wine, assorted qualities;
5 quarter casks Sherry Wine, do. do;
1 quarter cask Port Wine, suitable for Medical purposes;
4 quarter casks "Wheelhigh Gin." prime article;
2 quarter casks pure old Irish Whiskey;
1 quarter cask pure old Jamaica Run;
10 bbls. good Conner distilled Whiskey; in store and

10 bbls, good Copper distilled Whiskey; in store and for sale by [Sept. 11.] TODD & CRITTENDEN. 10 DOZ. "Cold Sherry," very delicate and light;
10 doz. South side Madeira, pure and nutty;
25 doz. genuine "Chateau Margeaux" Claret;
5 doz. pure old Poit;
30 baskets Champaigne, assorted brands—Binninger's Mum." Brigham's Grape Leaf." "Cordon Blue."
These Wines are of the very best quality—superior to any thing ever in this market, and will be sold low.

any thing ever in this market, and will be sold low.

Sept. 11. TODD & CRITTENDEN. 50 FLOUR!—MISSOURI FLOUR.
150 do. best up country Family Flour. This is a strictly prime article, made expressly for family use, and much superior to any brand of Indiana or Ohio Flour—in store and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!! UR stock of Hardware, Building, House Furnishing and Farming, is extensive and thorough, and will old low. We have Plane Irons, single and double; urs, short shank and concern. be sold low. We have Plane Irons, single and double; A gurs, short shank and concave; Locks of every kind; Screws of all sizes; Files, various kinds and sizes; Shovels and Tongs; Shovels; Pades; Hoes; Picks; Mattocks; Cleavers; Pitch Forks; Manure Forks; Trace and Dog Chains; Bell mettal and Porcelain Kettles, Stock and Die; Spoons, Tea and Table; Rat Traps; Waffle Irons; Curry Combs; Ladles; Skimmers; Flesh Forks; Sieves; Tubs; Water Buckets; Paint Brushes; Augur Handles, Rip, Pannel and Wood Saws, &c. Sept. 11, 1849.

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

BACON-HAMS AND SHOULDERS.

500 STRICTLY prime Pork House Hams; 10,000 lbs. strictly prime Pork House Shoulders; store and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.

MOLASSES.

BBLS. Plantation Molasses, in best cooperage;

5 do. Sugar House do. do. do;

3 do. N. York Golden Syrup; in store and fo sale by [Sept. 11.] TODD & CRITTENDEN. CANDLES, STAR AND MOULD,-50 boxes TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Straw! Straw!! WE shall want a large quantity of Straw for our next year's singeing operati ns, and would therefore thus early invite the Farmers resulting within a range of 15 miles about Covington, to save their WHEAT and RYE STRAW for us during the coming harvest. We shall keep wagons constantly employed to take the Straw inn.ediately off the ground, so as to secure a large supply before the commencement of the sea

Any Farmers wishing to dispose of their Straw will please apply personally or by letter to MILWARD & OLDERSHAW. Pork Packers and Com. Merchants, Covington, Ky. June 19, 1849-871-6m. [ch M. & O.]

UST received, another lot of that extra fine, sweet flavored, Buena Vista Tobacco. Also, one box sun red, a very fine uticle, at PIERSON'S. Dissolution of Partnership.

TOBACCO.

THE partnership hertofore existing between the un dersigned, in the Blacksmith business, was dissolv d this day by mutual consent.

HENRY SAMUEL will settle up the business of the late concern, and continue the business under his own name.

HENRY SAMUEL, RICHARD BERRY.

Frankfort, Sept. 7, 1849.—883-3t

J. F. & B. F. Meek. MANUFACTURERS of fine FISHING REELS CLOCKS; Time Pieces and Regulators, Frank fort Kentucky. May 8, 1849.—8651f

Fresh Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c. JOYCE & WALSTON,

VE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of GROCERIES, LIOUORS, &c., consisting of 15 bbls. old Bourbon Whiskey;
15 do. old Copper distilled do.;
15 do. old Copper distilled do.;
2 half pipes superior Brandy, Maglore brand;
6 half pipes Cognac Brandy;
2 pipes pure Holland Gin;
2 pipes superior Port Wine;
2 pipes superior Maderia Wine;
30 boxes pressed Tallow Candles;
20 boxes Star Candles;
20 boxes Rosin Soap;

20 boxes Rosin Soap; 5 boxes variegated Soap; boxes Castile Soap; half boxes superior Gunpowder Teabox Black Tea;

boxes Starch 20.000 half Spanish Cigars; 12 doz, half boxes Sardines; 5 bbls. double refined Loaf Sugar: 20 bbls. New Orleans Sugar;

20 bbls. New Orleans Sugar;
20 bbls. New Orleans Sugar;
60 bags superior Rio Coffee;
10 boxes James River Tobacco;
5 boxes Cavendish do.;
10 bags old Government Java Coffee;
100 bbls. Salt;
75 bags Table salt;
100 boxes Burrows' Mustard;
40 kees No. 1. Lard.
Also—A large resortment of STOVES, GRATES, COPPER, TIN and SHEET IRON WAKE, and other articles too numerous to mention. COPPER, TIX and SHE articles too numerous to mention. P. S. We will trade for Country Produce on liberal terms. Frankfort, Sept. 18, 1849.—884tf

15 store and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN. Sept. 11.



INSURANCE.



CHARTERED IN 1836.

CAPITAL --- \$300,000.

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. against loss or damage by fire, in town or coun-Steam and Keel boats, and their cargoes, against y. Steam and Rect Board and Steam and Lee damages of river navigation.

If The lives of Slaves are also insured by this Comany.

H. 1. TODD, Agent.

Office at Todd & Critenden's Counting Room.

Protection Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

The undersigned will issue policies on every description of Buildings and Goods, Wares and Merchandize, contained therein, against loss or damage by Fire, and on the cargoes of Steam Boats, against the perils of the river, and on the cargoes of vessels against perils of the sea and lakes, on the most favor able terms.

The high regulation of this fact has constituted by the constitute of the sea. those Farmers resident advertisement to OLDERSHAW.

-6m

The high reputation of this Company for the prompt and satisfactory manner in which all losses are acjusted and paid, in connection withthe low rates of premium, offer great inducements to such as wish to insure.

August 10 1847—74.46

H. WINGATE, Agent.

August 10. 1847-774-11

LIFE INSURANCE. AN ACT to amend the Charter of the Nautilus Insurance Company, in the City of New York. Passed April 5th, 1849.

SEC. 1. The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows. The Nautitus Insurance Company shall hereafter be known as the New York Life Insurance Company shall be confined to insurance on lives, and it may make all and every insurance appertaining to life, and receive and execute trusts, make endowments, and grant and purchase amplities.

annuities, make endowments, and grant and purchase annuities.

Sec. 3. At the election for Trustees, each insured member for any sum paid in or secured as a premium of insurance to said Company during the year preceding such election, shall have one vote, either in person, or by proxy, duly signed by the person effecting such insurance; and every person holding a certificate or certificates of the Company, (not discharged by payment of losses,) to the amount of one hundred dollars, shall also be entitled to one vote, and for every additional hundred dollars, one vote, in the same manner.

ROWLAND'S MILL & CROSS CUT SAWS.

1-4 POZ. Rowland's superior Cross Cut Saws; just received and for sale by
Sept. 11.

TODD & CRIFTENDEN.

NAILS! NAILS!

75 KEGS Nails, "Eagle Works," from 3d. to 20d; 20 kegs Fencing Nails, 8d. and 10d; in store and for sale by [Sept. 11.]

TODD & CRIFTENDEN.

TABLE CUTLERY.

O Sets best quality lvory handled Knives and Forks, fifty one pieces in each; 50 set Buck, Wood and Horn Handled Knives and Forks, various qualities and prices; in store and for sale by [Sept. 11.]

TODD & CRIFTENDEN.

TABLE CUTLERY.

Sets best quality lvory handled Knives and Forks, various qualities and prices; in store and for sale by [Sept. 11.]

TODD & CRIFTENDEN.

HAYANA SEGARS. payable, impairing the capital or accu

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

ed to \$142,191 05 DISBURSEMENTS.

Nett Balances of Premiums for the year, - \$77.856 78

Policies on hand not yet delivered, and quar-terly payments on first year's premiums. Amount of Premiums charged against subscribers'notes due May 4, 1849, \$165,937 69

In addition to which, the Company holds subscription notes, the remainder of antee capital unused by premiums, Amount liable for losses - -\$205,089 34 Number of New Policies Issued. First year, Second year, Third year, Whole number of Policies issued out of Premiums, first year, do do second year, do do do third year, do do fourta year,

Premiums for four years.
From which deduct amount of disbursements for four years, 8278,237 83 112,200 14 Balance of premiums above disbursements, \$165,937 69 The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Div-

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary. The rates of insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Dr. Lewis Sneed, Medical Examiner. Frankfort, Ky., June 15, 1849. Removal.

For Sale.

LOUISVILLE HYDRAULIC LIME.

BBLS. J. Hulme's Louisville Hydraulic Lime; in store and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.

DOZ. Corn Knives.

DOZ. Corn Knives.

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

A SPRIGHTLY negro girl, about 9 or 10 years old.

August 14, 1849-879-tf

payable, impairing the capital or accumulation of said Company.

Sec. 6. The statement required to be made by the act amending the charter of said Company, passed April 18, 1843, shall hereafter be made within thirty days after the first day of January in each year.

Sec. 7. The change of name of the corporation shall not prejudice the rights of any person, dealer or assured, but suits may be sustained by or against the Company in its present corporate name on any former policy or liability; and any act or contract of the Company under the charter hereby amended, not inconsistent with the provisions hereof, shall be acjudged valid between all parties, and all provisions of the charter hereby amended inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

During the year ending April 16th, 1849, 1,821 policies have been issued.

Premiums during the same period amount-

DISBURSEME
Amount paid for salaries, fees to
Physicians and Trustees, Clerk
hire, &c..
Amount paid for re-insurances,
Advertising, Office rent, Print
ing, Stationery, Furniture, Interest on guarantee capital,
&c.. &c.
Amount paid to Agents, for
Commissions, State Taxes,
Medical Examinations, ExChange, &c.,

Losses by Death, less discounts

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Farty per cent, on the amount of Premium on policies that have run for twelve months, and in propertion for shorter periods of time to be credited on the books of the Company, and for which certificates will be issued, in accordance with the charter.

They have likewise declared an interest of Six per cent, on the amount of previous dividends, payable in cash.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

SDEPLED & BENEFICET, Fice President.

SPENCER S. BENEDICT, Vice President.

10	Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life
is	15	77	88	1 56
	20	91	95	1 77
	25	1 00	1 12	2 04
-	30	1 31	1 36	2 36
- 1	35	1 35	1 53	2 95
	40	1 69	1 83	3 20
:	45	1 91	1 96	3 73
K-	50	1 96	2 09	4 60
	55	2 32	3 21	5 74
	60	3 35	4 91	7 00

For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to \$50—a note for 40 per cent with interest at 6 per cent.—without guaranty, may be received in part payment, or it may be paid in cash, in which case it is expected, should the party survive to make 13 annual payments, leaving the dividends to accumulate—the policy will be fully paid for, and the accumulation ultimately added to the policy.

All its profits accrue to the credit of the dealers, and are divided annually among them, whether the policy be issued for a limited period or for the whole term of life, a feature unknown in the charter of any other Mutual Life Insurance Company incorporated by this State. For further information, the public are referred to the pamph'ets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies. The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company, is prepared to take risks on Lives as low as any office in the Kast or West.

The profice at the Frankfort Branch Bank.

Poffice at the Frankfort Branch Bank. H. WINGATE, Agent.

THE POST OFFICE has been removed to the S. E. corner of Broadway and Lewis streets, in the building occupied by B. F. Johnson.

B. F. JOHNSON, P. M. Frankfort, August 7, 1849-878-tf